

Mrs Thatcher orders security inquiry into pre-Budget leak

The Prime Minister has ordered a security inquiry into a pre-Budget leak in 'The Sunday Times'. It is believed in highly authoritative quarters, that the leak could have come only from junior Treasury ministers. The predictions were substantially accurate but did not

include the most market-sensitive action in the Budget—the Bank of England's new £1,000m issue of an index-linked gilt for pension funds. The Treasury is understood to have initiated the request for the inquiry. Most of the Cabinet learnt from the newspaper that the Budget was to be sterner than expected.

'The Sunday Times' is singled out

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Prime Minister is treating the pre-Budget exclusive report in 'The Sunday Times' as a substantial leak, and she has initiated an official inquiry.

According to Whitehall sources, the inquiry team will question ministers as well as civil servants.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher confirmed yesterday in a written parliamentary answer to Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, that the inquiry was in progress. He had put down a question asking if she would inquire into 'the leaking of substantial details of the Budget to certain Sunday newspapers on 8th March'.

The report in 'The Sunday Times' is understood to be the main target of the inquiry. In later editions of 'The Observer', and the next day by 'The Times' and other newspapers which gave only partial confirmation.

The front-page report by Mr Peter Southers in 'The Sunday Times' business news section bore the headline: 'Howe's shock budget—the big squeeze gets £4 billion tighter'.

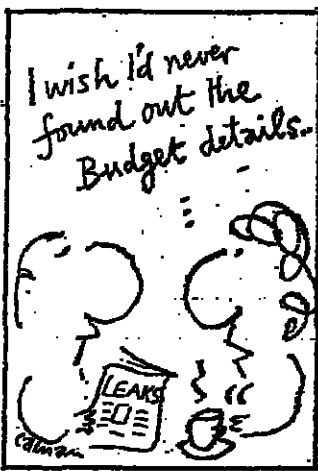
It split out almost all the revenue-raising and other measures the Chancellor was to take, erring only on the side of slight leniency.

After it appeared it was said in highly authoritative quarters that something had been expected in the Sunday papers.

In those quarters it was believed the leak could have come only from junior Treasury ministers.

The Government insists the Budget is not 'deflationary', but undoubtedly both Sunday newspapers' exclusives, and the overall squeeze was news for the money markets.

No newspapers, however, in-



users of fuels and the prediction of a 2 per cent increase in the retail price index. Its main failure in prediction was in suggesting that income tax allowances would be increased by only one third the rate of inflation. The Chancellor in fact offered no increase at all. In Whitehall yesterday, it was insisted that the Treasury had initiated the request for an inquiry and that the Prime Minister had readily agreed.

The notion was resisted by those sources that ministers had been involved in a pre-Budget leak, since it was emphatic that the Budget was to be played down. The effects of such surprises as the petrol price.

Against that, it is known that ministers like to 'soften up' public opinion, making it easier to get the detail accurate so that afterwards the accusation of leaking cannot be sustained.

The difference with this year's Budget was that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe went to considerable lengths to keep the details secret. Most of their Cabinet colleagues got first wind from 'The Sunday Times' that the policy was to be much sterner than they expected, and there was consternation.

Official advice is not to expect much by the way of a sequel. If the leaker turns out to be a minister, sympathy for Mrs Thatcher will be increased.

The fact is that Mrs Thatcher has made so much of Cabinet leaks in the Budget aftermath that she had little choice but to institute an inquiry into the Budget reports.

There were even more comprehensive leaks of the Chancellor's measures last November and of his Budget last March, but no inquiries were set up.

MIS inquiry, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Tory rebel crosses to Social Democrats

By Michael Hatfield

In a dramatic moment of the parliamentary theatre, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, the Tory MP for North West, yesterday crossed the floor of the Commons chamber and joined the Social Democrats sitting on the Opposition front bench below the gangway.

His short walk, after announcing his resignation of the Conservative whip, was greeted by a hushed silence on the Tory benches, until he reached Dr David Owen and his colleagues. Then they broke into the kind of laughter which could be a defence mechanism, or an involuntary release of the steam that has been building up inside the party since Sir Geoffrey Howe announced his Budget last week.

The Social Democrats beamed, extending Mr Brocklebank-Fowler a warm handshake and Sir Geoffrey Howe a cold one. Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland) offering his seat. The two have had a pairing arrangement for years.

Mr Brocklebank-Fowler, aged 46, told the Commons that the Government 'has knocked the stuffing out of British industry' and that a constituent had written to him last week stating 'What the hell is this Government trying to do?'.

Although the Tories knew that their defector had informed his constituency association on Friday that he would not stand as a Conservative candidate again, it began to dawn on them, as they listened to his criticisms, that something else was in the air.

He then announced that he was seeking to join the Council for Social Democracy and became the first Tory to cross the floor since Austin Taylor joined the Liberals in 1906.

Mr Brocklebank-Fowler has been disconcerted with government policy for some time and as he told a press conference last night, has had conversations with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader in the past.

But it was the Budget that was the straw that broke the camel's back. He had a private meeting with Dr David Owen, the Liberal leader, and he said he expected to fight the next general election.

Social Democrat, possibly in his present constituency. When asked why, having resigned the Conservatives, he would not stand at a by-election, Mr Brocklebank-Fowler replied: 'I was elected on promises at the last general election. It is not me who is not keeping those promises, it is the Government.'

Was he frightened to face a by-election? 'I have no doubt if there were a by-election I could win it by a street and a half. It would be a waste of time and money in these circumstances.'

He had not considered joining the Liberals, because he felt the party had certain 'policy hang-ups', and he did not agree in particular on their attitude to NATO, as he understood it.

He thought an alliance with the Liberals was 'extremely important', and joining the Council for Social Democracy, which was made up entirely of Labour people, might be helpful.

While acknowledging some useful measures in the Budget, he was disappointed at the Government for creating conditions 'which have caused record levels of bankruptcy and put thousands of thousands on the dole queues'.

Mr Brocklebank-Fowler held his press conference alone, in the Westminster conference room where two weeks ago the dissident Labour MPs announced their breakaway Social Democrat group.

Dr Owen said after the Commons that he was 'delighted' to welcome him to the Social Democrat group, and that he was 'delighted' to have a Conservative and a Liberal radical.

Mr Steel let Mr Brocklebank-Fowler know that he and the Liberal whip, Mr David Steel, had been in contact with government policy for some time and as he told a press conference last night, has had conversations with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader in the past.

But it was the Budget that was the straw that broke the camel's back. He had a private meeting with Dr David Owen, the Liberal leader, and he said he expected to fight the next general election.

Syrians describe secret police reign of terror in Sunni city

From a Special Correspondent, Bonn

Despite assurances to the contrary by President Hafez al-Assad's Government, the internal disturbances in Syria appear to be continuing, with assassinations by members of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood and reactionary murders by Syrian Government agents.

The Brotherhood has been struggling against President Assad's regime for three years and last April fierce rioting broke out in the Sunni Muslim city of 100,000 people in central Syria. The Syrian Government said later that the violence had subsided, that stories of brutality by the secret police were 'fabrications' and that the area had returned to normal.

Accounts by residents of Hama who have just arrived in West Germany, however, suggest that terrorism and counter-terrorism are continuing in their city. The men and women who say they fear for their lives if their identity is disclosed, told of public whipping and beating by security police, of weekly assassinations by members of the Syrian Special Forces—a paramilitary security unit controlled by President Assad's brother Rifaat—and of house-to-house raids by police in which thousands of men had been imprisoned without trial.

One man described how the population of Hama had been subjected to massive police and paramilitary searches three times in the past nine months and of how 'local doctors' were 'rehabilitated' by authorities as being in secret opposition to the regime, had been taken from their homes and murdered.

He said that a 'local doctor' called Shishakli, a distant relative of a former Syrian President, had been arrested at his home in the early hours of the morning by 'Special Forces' police. 'When his body was found in the morning', the man said, 'Dr Shishakli's eyes had been gouged out and they had cut off parts of his body. They must have done it before they shot him'.

The residents from Hama told similar stories of brutality and murders. They admitted that the Muslim Brotherhood had been assassinating 'leftist' party officials in the city but insisted that the Special Forces police had begun a systematic campaign of retaliation by murdering 10 local people for every 'government' official killed.

In the past few weeks, they said, 'a local doctor' called Shishakli, a distant relative of a former Syrian President, had been arrested at his home in the early hours of the morning by 'Special Forces' police. 'When his body was found in the morning', the man said, 'Dr Shishakli's eyes had been gouged out and they had cut off parts of his body. They must have done it before they shot him'.

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Continued on page 5, col 4

Howe's shock Budget—the big squeeze gets £4 billion tighter

Monday Times, March 8: Very close to final Budget deflation of £4.2 billion.

Tory revolt on petrol cuts majority to 14

Hugh Noyes
Elementary Correspondent

More than a dozen Conservatives abstained and several against the Government's petrol proposal, he said, he was by 325 votes to 270, a majority of 55.

In the new spirit of beer and the Government had lost 224 to 233 in each case. On duty the government majority was 100; the voting 329 to 229.

Mr Geoffrey Howe, the leader of the Opposition, said that he was disappointed that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

Mr Howe said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures. He said that the Government had lost the vote on petrol, but he was confident that they would win the vote on the other measures.

There were not many more cheers from Labour as he told the House that he did not know anyone who had realistically expected anything other than a tough Budget at a critical and difficult time for the nation.

A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

The Budget was a critical and difficult time for the nation. A giveaway Budget to boost demand at a time of deep recession would be a way to get on the old treadmill once again.

Industrial output hits lowest level for nine years

Industrial output fell by 1.2 per cent in January to its lowest level for nine years. For the first three months to the end of January, output was 11 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago. Manufacturing industry has suffered a greater slump with output falling by 15 per cent since the end of the previous year. The economic gloom deepened with the publication of the retail sales figures, where the provisional index for February fell by 1.8 per cent from January's high figure.

£314m trade surplus

Britain's trade surplus in February slipped to £314m, less than half the unusually high surplus of £724m recorded in January. A sharp rise in imports and a substantial fall in exports pointed to an early worsening of the trade balance this year. Total imports rose by 8 per cent in February.

Water men accept offer

A majority of the 32,000 manual workers in the water and sewerage industry have voted in favour of accepting the 13 per cent pay package. However, according to a union official, the majority was very slim.

Civil Service union move

The Civil Service unions called more workers out on strike and asked other unions for help in blocking the Government's contingency plans over income tax payments. Channel ports are to be disrupted and passengers may be affected. The unions claim complete success for their action at PAYE computer centres.

Leader, page 13
Letters: On the Budget, from Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, and others; misleading waste, from Miss Marion Hill; civil servants, from Professor P. S. Ayub, and Mr W. Wright.
Leading articles: Budget security inquiry; Countrywide Bill; Nigerian leader.
Arts, page 10
John Russell Taylor on the Gainsborough exhibition rearranged for Paris; Joan Chissell reviews Chaplin's 'Platoon'; by James Methuen-Campbell; Hilary French on Bellini's early opera Bianca e Fernando; other concert notices.

Home News 2-4
Overseas News 5-7
Appointments 14, 19
Book review 20
Bridge 2-4
Business 5-7
Church 14
Court 19
Diary 20

14 Engagements 14
15 Features 5, 12
16 Life Report 8
17 Letters 13, 16
18 Obituary 14
19 Parliament 9
20 Sale Room 14
21 Science 14
22 Show Agents 10
23 Sport 10, 11
24 TV & Radio 21
25 Theatres etc 23
26 25 Years Ago 14
27 Universities 14
28 Weather 2

Land grab angers West Bank Arabs

Arabs on the West Bank have reacted angrily to the latest Israeli attempt to build settlements for the Jewish majority. Two days after the Israeli Government announced that it was planning to build 10 new settlements in the West Bank, a group of Arab leaders met in Ramallah to discuss the issue. They said that the Israeli Government's plan to build 10 new settlements in the West Bank was a 'state of emergency' and that they were 'state of emergency'.

Nuclear ban backed

Fifty-nine local authorities have supported a resolution from Manchester City Council calling for the Government to 'refrain from the manufacture or possession of any nuclear weapons'. The resolution was passed by a majority of 21 to 18. The resolution was passed by a majority of 21 to 18.

'Observer' deal plea

Lombard has applied to the Government for a licence to take over The Observer. The licence is being considered by the Secretary of State for Trade. The licence is being considered by the Secretary of State for Trade.

Ulster concerns: Four Church of Ireland bishops told minister of Protestant 'unions' about the Thatcher-Baughy meeting.

Flaming appeals: The Government is to divert itself of responsibility for adjudicating in all but a small proportion of cases.

Cheaper ables: The Royal Navy is planning a cut-price 'frigate' as part of an economy operation.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 16, 2; Personal, 22, 24; Sale rooms and antiques, 22.

World Cup page: Thompson's Liverpool's European Cup.
Business News, pages 15-21
Stock Markets: Selective buying, a strong performance by electricals and chemicals, a sharp rise in the new account with further support seen for oil.
Financial Editor: Standard Chartered Bank's takeover of the Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland.

Land grab angers West Bank Arabs

Arabs on the West Bank have reacted angrily to the latest Israeli attempt to build settlements for the Jewish majority. Two days after the Israeli Government announced that it was planning to build 10 new settlements in the West Bank, a group of Arab leaders met in Ramallah to discuss the issue. They said that the Israeli Government's plan to build 10 new settlements in the West Bank was a 'state of emergency' and that they were 'state of emergency'.

Nuclear ban backed

Fifty-nine local authorities have supported a resolution from Manchester City Council calling for the Government to 'refrain from the manufacture or possession of any nuclear weapons'. The resolution was passed by a majority of 21 to 18. The resolution was passed by a majority of 21 to 18.

'Observer' deal plea

Lombard has applied to the Government for a licence to take over The Observer. The licence is being considered by the Secretary of State for Trade. The licence is being considered by the Secretary of State for Trade.

Ulster concerns: Four Church of Ireland bishops told minister of Protestant 'unions' about the Thatcher-Baughy meeting.

Flaming appeals: The Government is to divert itself of responsibility for adjudicating in all but a small proportion of cases.

Cheaper ables: The Royal Navy is planning a cut-price 'frigate' as part of an economy operation.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 16, 2; Personal, 22, 24; Sale rooms and antiques, 22.

World Cup page: Thompson's Liverpool's European Cup.
Business News, pages 15-21
Stock Markets: Selective buying, a strong performance by electricals and chemicals, a sharp rise in the new account with further support seen for oil.
Financial Editor: Standard Chartered Bank's takeover of the Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland; Royal Bank of Scotland.

Garrard
for a
present

From the modest
to the magnificent... Garrard provides the ultimate
access to quality which extra...
Standard. For the finest in silver
cutlery, jewellery, watches
and clocks... visit to
122 Regent Street

GARRARD
THE GROWN
TRADITION

Civil servants call out more groups on strike

By David Felton
Labour Staff

The Civil Service unions yesterday stepped up the pressure on the Government by calling out on strike several more groups of workers. More than 1,000 at the two main pay-earners tax computer centres were already on strike.

Union leaders also asked other unions to ensure that the effects of the indefinite strike by tax computer staff at Shipley, near Bradford, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, were not reduced by the Inland Revenue's contingency measures.

The executive of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, meeting in London today, will consider a request from the Civil Service unions for its members to "black" any attempt by employers to pay income tax through the clearing banks for transmission to a special Inland Revenue account.

Inland Revenue management have also been told that its attempts to persuade employers to pay tax through the clearing banks for transmission to a special Inland Revenue account.

The unions are also looking for ways of making the strike by 200 computer staff at value-added tax headquarters in Southampton more effective. It is understood that the Customs and Excise Department has found a method of processing large VAT payments without passing them through the computer centre.

The department is thought to have devised a system under which large payments are sent

by employers in envelopes containing a special post code which means they are routed to another establishment for processing.

The centre is responsible for a get contribution of VAT receipts to the Exchequer of about £350m a week. It is thought that at least £100m was transferred to the Government last week despite the strike.

The unions said last night that the action at the PAYE computer centres, which process tax payments and national insurance contributions of more than £600m a week, was completely successful.

The tax year is coming to its close and payments by employers are heavier than usual. The action announced yesterday will be in customs areas at Channel ports, aimed at disrupting freight cargoes between France and the United Kingdom.

Customs workers in Dover went on a one-day strike yesterday in one of the cargo sheds and that port will suffer disruption in the week by general industrial action, as will 10 other Channel ports.

Some passengers may be affected and the unions reported last night that ferries were leaving Weymouth for the Channel Islands without passengers clearing customs.

Union officials meeting yesterday to coordinate action in the ports and airports drew up plans for further disruption of airports. Details will be announced later this week.

Key staff in Companies House, Cardiff, have joined their colleagues in London by strike and the unions said their action would halt about 55,000 company searches a week.

Workers at several defence establishments joined other workers at naval dockyards and computer centres on strike. Union leaders believe their action will affect operations at the Faslane Polaris submarine base.

Contingency plan: More than 30,000 employees were due to receive guidance yesterday from the Board of Inland Revenue on how to make their monthly PAYE and national insurance payments (Peter Hennessey writes).

They are urged to complete their normal pay slips and to hand them in as their clearing bank or through the Post Office Giro rather than remitting them to a local tax office.

Each of the employers normally makes a PAYE and national insurance return of more than £10,000 a month. Their March payments are due on Thursday.

The Inland Revenue normally collects £2,000m from PAYE and £1,000m from national insurance each month. Officials have no idea how much money their scheme will attract.

Union sources believe that many employers will be only too ready to delay payment in a period of recession, with cash-flow difficulties affecting many companies.

The plan to use the clearing banks and the Post Office was one of several contingency measures prepared by the Government's Economic (Official Civil Service) Cabinet Committee as a way of mitigating the effects of selective strikes designed to raise the public sector borrowing requirements.

Whitehall brief, page 13
Letters, page 13

Water workers agree to 13% settlement

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the four unions representing 32,000 manual workers in the water and sewer industry announced last night that they have agreed to a 13 per cent pay rise.

The decision means that a five-month-long set of negotiations that at one stage went to the brink of a national strike has ended.

The majority in favour of acceptance of the offer, according to a union official last night, was very slim. The employees will be told the figures over the next few days.

In some areas of the country there was strong opposition to the pay offer, which improves basic rates by just over 10 per cent, and it is possible that some of the more militant workers will take unofficial action in protest at the decision.

The union consultations were based mainly on regional delegate conferences.

The results showed a majority of the conferences voting to reject the offer, but union leaders, in an attempt to reach a consensus of their members' views, based their decision last night on a count of all the members covered by the conferences.

The unions' leaderships had made clear that an overall vote to reject the offer, which comes close to matching the settlement reached by the miners, would have been a vote for a national strike.

Other groups of workers, particularly in the gas and electricity industries, will expect to reach similar agreements.

Paedophile case diplomat would have faced purge

By a Staff Reporter

Since 1948 Whitehall has operated what is officially known as a "purge procedure" designed to detect men and women in sensitive government posts who may harbour pro-communist or pro-fascist sympathies. It also covers those who may be vulnerable to blackmail by a foreign intelligence service because of their "defects" including sexual deviance.

In the wake of the Burgess and Maclean affair, the Eden Government admitted in 1956 that it had been Whitehall's practice for some time to regard such defects as reason to debar a person from security-sensitive appointments.

The system was supervised by the Treasury (since 1968 by the Civil Service Department) with fieldwork being undertaken by investigating officers attached to the Ministry of Supply (now the Procurement Executive) of the Ministry of Defence, though the Foreign Office also vetted its own people separately.

In some cases, if an official admitted to his establishment officer, or in the case of the Foreign Office, to the chief clerk, that he had, say, homo-

sexual leanings, he could be regarded as having made himself less vulnerable to blackmail by "coming clean", and allowing his name to be put on the "clean list".

But Whitehall sources made clear yesterday that paedophilia, even if admitted, would be treated as a character defect of such magnitude that the official would almost certainly be asked to resign, or at least transferred to non-sensitive work.

The diplomat concerned in the present case had been in government service for some years by 1948. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to a particularly sensitive post in the defence community. Though it took some years for the Treasury and the Ministry of Supply to catch up on all those who needed to be investigated on the basis of the 1948 procedure, he would almost certainly have been examined as a matter of priority in the late 1940s.

Either he had yet to develop his tendencies or chose not to confess to them. Thereafter he would have been screened at five-yearly intervals.

Since 1948, 25 civil servants have been dismissed for security reasons, 25 resigned, 88 were transferred to non-sensitive work, and 33 were reinstated.

Print union chief attacks 'Times' report of merger

By Our Labour Staff

Mr John Jackson, general secretary of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) attacked *The Times* last night for a report in yesterday's issue about proposals for a merger between his union and the National Graphical Association (NGA).

A sentence in the report suggested that the proposals would in effect mean that Slade would be taken over by the NGA.

Mr Jackson said that under the proposals Slade "will play an active part in the new union at chapel, branch and national level, as will indeed the existing officials".

The *Times* report was damaging to a move "which everyone in the printing industry with serious concern about its future has been helping and encouraging over the past two years".

Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the NGA, said last night that under the proposals Slade would be an integral part of the new union.

Jersey wedding coin

Jersey is to issue a £2 crown coin to mark the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer on July 29.

Financial burden unacceptable, 14 companies say Welsh channel worries ITV chiefs

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The future of the Welsh language fourth television channel will be brought into question tomorrow, when Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will be asked to explain how the service, due to start next year, will be financed.

Mr Whitelaw, who is to appear before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, has already been given a report of written evidence which shows that 14 of Britain's 15 independent companies are unhappy at the prospect of financing the minority channel.

In its evidence the Independent Television Companies Association states: "The Welsh fourth channel is wholly different in concept and is incompatible with commercial broadcasting."

To establish a separate television channel for such a tiny minority, nine times of whom are already offered an intelligible alternative of the excellent services available to the rest of the United Kingdom population, can be justified neither in terms of good broadcasting nor on those of sound commercial practice."

The association document adds that the £15m the companies will be expected to find to fund the new service will be "an unacceptable further burden on an industry which will be fighting off substantial losses in the near future."

The authors of the document are acutely aware that the fourth channel concession was wrested from the Government only after a campaign by Welsh language activists.

The Government had previously decided to disregard a manifesto promise to establish the channel but changed its mind last September when faced with growing anger and the emotion surrounding the threat by Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, to fast until death.

The associations document notes that there are ethnic minorities in other parts of the United Kingdom. It would be highly damaging to them to be seen to be paying a subscription designed specifically to alleviate the problems in Wales."

Members of the Welsh select committee have been told by a senior Home Office official that if the companies cannot find the money for the channel

the Government is not empowered to give financial aid. It is planned to start broadcasting 22 hours a week of Welsh language programmes on the fourth channel in Wales from September 1982. Estimates for the cost of the service, which could attract a peak viewing figure of 70,000, go as high as £5m a year. It is not expected to attract Welsh-language advertising. The cost would be roughly shared between the independent companies and the BBC.

Only one independent television company, HTV, which serves Wales and the west, is excluded from the concession. Mr Ronald Wordley, managing director of HTV, said the company is "wholly committed, morally and financially, to the success of the fourth channel in Wales."

According to the Independent Television Companies Association the Welsh language channel can only be justified "if it is seen as a social service, judged by standards of the rest of British broadcasting and wholly removed from the natural responsibilities of the public broadcasters."

Asked if he would allow Mr Stothard to be questioned by the police should they be called in, Mr Giles replied: "I do not see any obligation to. I shall deal with that when it arises."

Whitehall makes a particular point of not allowing a particular senior man said: "A budget secretary is a terrible thing. It is like Holy Communion. There is nothing higher."

Civil servants were a pains last night to differentiate between a briefing given to selected lobby correspondents by the Prime Minister in January and the material gleaned by

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard declined last night to talk about his "scoop" or how he obtained it. But Frank Giles, Editor of *The Sunday Times*, said: "I do not know how Mr Stothard got the story. I do not know his source. But I do know it is remarkably accurate."

Asked if he would allow Mr Stothard to be questioned by the police should they be called in, Mr Giles replied: "I do not see any obligation to. I shall deal with that when it arises."

Whitehall makes a particular point of not allowing a particular senior man said: "A budget secretary is a terrible thing. It is like Holy Communion. There is nothing higher."

Civil servants were a pains last night to differentiate between a briefing given to selected lobby correspondents by the Prime Minister in January and the material gleaned by

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

MIS inquiry on Budget leak to 'Sunday Times'

By Peter Hennessey

The Security Service MIS, has been asked to provide a team of investigators to help Treasury officials in the conduct of a formal inquiry into disclosure by *The Sunday Times* on March 8 of items contained in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget statement two days later.

The leak is regarded as particularly grave by senior men in Whitehall as it involved information which, if believed and acted upon on March 9, could have enabled individuals to gain financially.

Whitehall authorities are clearly convinced that Mr Peter Stothard, author of the news report, had gained access to the small exclusive club of ministers and officials who were privy to the outline of the Budget statement in the week before its delivery.

Mr Stothard declined last night to talk about his "scoop" or how he obtained it. But Frank Giles, Editor of *The Sunday Times*, said: "I do not know how Mr Stothard got the story. I do not know his source. But I do know it is remarkably accurate."

Asked if he would allow Mr Stothard to be questioned by the police should they be called in, Mr Giles replied: "I do not see any obligation to. I shall deal with that when it arises."

Whitehall makes a particular point of not allowing a particular senior man said: "A budget secretary is a terrible thing. It is like Holy Communion. There is nothing higher."

Civil servants were a pains last night to differentiate between a briefing given to selected lobby correspondents by the Prime Minister in January and the material gleaned by

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Those judged to merit further attention are interviewed personally, after several times a short set of possible leaks is drawn up and, in most cases the operation ends in frustration at that point, after a period of months and when the furore has died down.

Mr Stothard. At a meeting on January 10, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the political editors of *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* that the Budget would not involve changes in the standard rate of income tax.

The argument last night in official circles was that the Prime Minister can authorize herself to disclose what she likes and to whom she chooses. The sources of Mr Stothard's article were not so authorized.

Under paragraph 9,904 of "Extradite" the Civil Service "bible" of "do's and don'ts" Crown servants are forbidden to disclose any information whether classified or not without official authorization unless it is in the public domain.

Whitehall leak inquiries in the past, according to insiders, have generally proved to be elaborate, but vain, exercises in finding the culprit or sufficient evidence to prove the offence if a particular individual fell under heavy suspicion.

MIS men, working alongside the establishment officer of the department concerned, start by circulating a questionnaire to all ministers and officials who had access to the material disclosed.

They are asked to name the journalists with whom they lunched or talked in the period in question. They are also asked if they divulged information concerned.

Nuclear ban motion backed by 59 councils

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is winning support among local authorities, 59 of whom have backed a Manchester City Council resolution opposing nuclear weapons.

The resolution called on authorities throughout Britain to urge the Government to "refrain from the manufacture or positioning of any nuclear weapons... within the boundaries of our city", and asked them to make similar statements.

Further 34 local authorities have rejected the resolution. The scale of support indicates that the issue will figure in the local election campaign in May. The nuclear campaigners are preparing a series of questions to be put to candidates.

Although few authorities are likely to have nuclear weapons positioned within their boundaries, the initiative from the Government, which plans soon to launch its campaign explaining the case for nuclear weapons.

Some of the authorities are challenging the Government's efforts to improve civil defence. Mr John Kotz, deputy leader of the Labour-controlled council in Hackney, east London, has said: "We should not be doing civil defence at all. It is an absolute waste of time."

Mr Ted Knight, leader of the Labour-controlled council in Huddersfield, has announced: "We are not in favour of nuclear war, but we are not in favour of nuclear defence either. We should not be doing civil defence at all. It is an absolute waste of time."

They have been joined by the Metropolitan Borough Council in Huddersfield. It has supported the Manchester resolution and called on the Government to ensure that the Kirklees share of the defence budget is used to create jobs for the thousands of unemployed people in the area.

Kirklees has also informed William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that it intends to take no part in civil defence contingency planning involving preparations for a nuclear war.

at the council's emergency planning for peace-time contingencies will continue. If local authorities refuse to operate, Mr Whitelaw can take action under the Civil Defence Act, 1948. Regulations introduced in 1949 lay down that if the Home Secretary, or a designated minister, is satisfied that a local authority has failed to discharge its civil defence functions he may remove himself or someone else to discharge them in the name and at the expense of the authority.

Action has been taken in the past against Coventry council in 1954 and St Pancras Borough Council in 1957.

Stornoway fights to exclude the RAF and keep the sabbath

From Ronald Faux
Stornoway

Stornoway, the quiet capital of Galloway and the Western Isles, has suddenly discovered that it could occupy the front line in a Third World War. The airport there is strategically so well placed that the Ministry of Defence wishes to spend £40m on upgrading it as a reserve forward base for Nato.

The Western Isles Council and other objectors are strongly resisting the plan. A public inquiry into the planning application opened yesterday in Stornoway as the Keep Nato Out committee planned a ring of protest bonfires near the airport, reminiscent of the ancient way in which the clansmen were called to arms in times of threat.

Air Marshal Peter Baird, deputy commander-in-chief, headquarters Strike Command, and a deputy regional commander with Nato in Europe, told the inquiry why Stornoway is so attractive to the Forces.

It was the nearest airfield in the United Kingdom to the vital operational area of the Iceland-Faroes gap, he said. Stornoway's position allowed aircraft operating there significantly to reduce their reaction time to any Soviet air or sea activity.

It was already capable of being used as a fully operational airfield, but at present was not suitable for more advanced aircraft, particularly the Tornado.

The upgrading would mean adding about 1,500 feet to the runway and providing more

fuelling facilities, strengthened hangars, and extra housing. In peacetime Stornoway would be a centre for Nato exercises, lasting up to a fortnight each, three times a year.

"Constraints on the defence budget do not allow funds for the RAF to operate Stornoway fulltime in peacetime. We have just enough facilities in Scotland for peacetime training, but not for wartime. But in wartime we must get our aircraft as close to the operational area as possible."

Questioned by Mr Charles Kemp Davidson, QC, Dean of Faculty, for the Western Isles Council, the air marshal said that exercises would involve round-the-clock flying seven days a week. Understanding would be reached about sensitive days, the sabbath, for instance.

"You can restrict flying to certain hours on Sunday, but not on Sunday altogether," counsel asked. Air Marshal Baird agreed.

The objectors have given a long list of reasons why the airport should not be developed further.

There is a feeling that improving the base would bring an unacceptable level of noise and pollution and desecration of the sabbath. It is also felt that it would overwhelm parts of the community where a work camp was planned and cause a serious loss of good farmland.

Objectors also said that the rich variety of bird colonies would be affected and the chance of a serious accident would increase sharply.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with men of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards at Chelsea barracks yesterday after presenting shamrock to them on the eve of St Patrick's Day.

Beauty created by new reservoir as water covers first 1,500 acres

The geography of the north Tyne valley in Northumberland is changing and new maps will soon have to be made by the Ordnance Survey. Only three months after the "plug" was put in for the impounding of the Kielder reservoir a surface water area of 1,500 acres has appeared.

By next year, when the impounding is complete, "Kielder Water" will be two-thirds the size of Windermere with a surface area of more than 2,500 acres.

Although there was much dissent during two public inquiries about the wisdom of, and necessity for, the £150m scheme, many local people and regular visitors to the area are already expressing excitement and pleasure at the beauty of the scenery being created.

The Northumbrian Water Authority and the Forestry Commission (which owned most of the land being flooded and forest land) are placing strong emphasis on the recreational by-product of the scheme, drawn up to ensure adequate water supplies to the industrial North-east into the next century.

All forms of water sports will be encouraged but controlled, and many dinghy sailors, yachtsmen and fishermen believe it will become one of the finest stretches of inland water for their sports in Europe.

The Kielder Water Club has already been formed and experimental sailing may take place this summer, although the full recreational facilities will not be open to the public until next year.

Wide concrete launching aprons for dinghies have been built at Leaplish, the best sheltered bay and 200 moorings are being laid for sailing and motor cruisers of up to 28ft. A six knot speed limit and a decibel level control of engine noise from all boats will probably be imposed.

Regional report

John Chartres
Kielder,
Northumberland

One of the biggest users of both the water and land-based recreational facilities is likely to be the Scout movement which is establishing a national centre providing for 40,000 "camp-nights" a year.

A heavy influx of visitors is expected from Easter onwards; 135,000 people visited the information centre last year. Although caravan, camping and car park sites have already been built by the Forestry Commission and will be increased, the establishment of new hotel and self-catering accommodation in chalets or log huts still awaits agreements being drawn up with commercial developers.

Mr Brian Hibberd, district officer of the Forestry Commission, said that Kielder was never likely to be the place for people in search of sunbathers. "It is essentially a place for the fairly adventurous, for people who like open spaces, a certain amount of wilderness and with an interest in all forms of wild life. It can be quite a harsh environment at times."

One cloud does loom over the environment being created, a

cloud of ceratopogonidae, or biting midges, which are apt to form on still and warm summer mornings and evenings.

Neither Mr Hibberd nor Dr A. J. McLachlan of the department of zoology at Newcastle upon Tyne University, who is an expert on the subject, can see any simple answer to a problem which recently moved a retired farmer to write a poem about "Them Kielder Midgies" in the newspaper published by the water authority.

Mass slaughter by sprayed insecticide would probably upset the balance of nature, Dr McLachlan said; and would in particular have a disastrous effect on the more benign cousins of the biting midges, the chironomidae, the non-biting midges which are a vital part of the diet of the fish in the area.

Mr Hibberd thought that most visitors would be able to tolerate the midges. "They do not appear every day; sometimes we can get through nearly a whole summer without them being a problem," Mr Hibberd said.

In any case, they are not really a peculiar local problem; midges swarm in many lakes and forest areas, particularly in west Scotland, Scandinavia and Canada, and people seem to learn to live with them."

Nevertheless, Mr Robert Allen, of the Glebe House at Bellingham, was moved to write in Kielder News: "Mankind has suffered from the ages. iv'ry plague an' storm; saint George felled dragons, an' young lambton slew his worm; but they've nivor fund champion yet to rid them o' yon swarm; U them bloody Kielder midgies!"

In brief

Lady Barnett's £458,182 will

Lady Barnett, the broadcaster, who committed suicide after a conviction for shoplifting, left an estate valued at £458,182 net in her will, published yesterday. Lady Barnett, aged 62, of the White House, Cossington, Leicestershire, left personal bequests worth £4,250 and the residue in trust to her son Alistair for life.

Other wills, page 14

Two remanded after alleged rifle theft

Barry Riley, aged 23, a Royal Marine, of Victoria Road, Exmouth, was remanded in custody until March 24 by magistrates at Wexford, Exeter, yesterday, charged with stealing a 7.62mm self-loading rifle and ammunition belonging to the Ministry of Defence. Robert Slade, aged 27, of Madeira Villas, Exmouth, was charged with receiving and was remanded on bail.

CB pirates warned

Mr Victor Gilbert, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, yesterday warned citizens and radio enthusiasts that illegal equipment would be confiscated and users prosecuted. Transmissions were a serious threat to police and fire service communications, he said.

Police beat crime

Eight police officers who went back on the beat at Beaulieu, Stoke-on-Trent, have cleared up 130 burglary and theft cases in two months. Mr Charles Kelly, Chief Constable of Staffordshire, is to extend the beat to five new posts.

Treasure trove award

Mr Graham Sully, aged 20, bulldozer driver of Taunton, Somerset, who unearthed 275 silver coins on a Taunton building site last summer, is to be paid £3,335 after an inquest jury declared them treasure trove.

Woman president

Miss Sally Kenney, aged 21, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been voted the first woman president of the junior common room next term. An American, she is a graduate of Iowa University.

Spinster's body found

The body of Miss Elizabeth Wood, aged 54, has been found seven miles from her cottage in Monyash, Derbyshire. She was reported missing five months ago. Police said there were no suspicious circumstances.

Woman found dead

The fully clothed body of a young woman was found in Baxters Park, Greenock, near Glasgow, yesterday. The police launched a murder inquiry.

Students to hold a new poll

Our Correspondent

Oxford University students have decided to hold a new election for the presidency of the Students' Union in May if the abandonment of a poll weeks ago because of an action of ballot-rigging.

Plans to hold a new poll in five colleges, where evidence of ballot-rigging in favour of one candidate had been found, have been dropped. Two students threatened union with legal action.

Two Conservative students they would seek a High Court injunction to stop the taking place. They claimed the election tribunal set up to investigate the ballot-rigging had no authority to do a partial new poll.

The election will take place on May 21, when it is intended to hold elections more minor union posts. It is not known yet whether all candidates in the previous election will be able or willing to stand again. At least two examination commitments, meanwhile it is possible that culprits who are alleged to have forged ballot papers at the disputed colleges will be caught.

Mr Morgan McDermont, president of the union, said: "The tribunal has come dead stop on this. We are to get the university involved, because we feel that we'd be maintaining our own autonomy, and the police would not touch it with a pole."

The executive will have to decide what to do at the beginning of next term. It is very difficult, we are not tied to hunt down its."

Porter sentences urged ease crowding in jails

Justices Gibb, who were responsible for 56 per cent of prison sentences imposed in 1979, change their sentencing, the National Association of Care and Resettlement Officers (NACRO) says to

were sentenced to custody, and a further 17,000 were committed to prison for defaulting on fines. If fine defaulters were included, magistrates' courts were responsible for 56 per cent of people sent to prison that year and crown courts for 44 per cent.

briefing paper the association says that both magistrates' and crown courts could substantially contribute to reducing pressure on the system by more use of conditional sentences and prison sentences for persistent offenders.

paper shows that in 1979, 1100 people were sent by the courts, of whom were sentenced for indictable offences and those triable by either crown or magistrates' courts.

But as magistrates could give sentences of only up to six months, the people they sentenced formed a much smaller proportion of the prison population, less than a quarter, according to 1979 prison statistics.

The average sentence length given to men of 17 and over in that year for all offences was 3.6 months in the magistrates' courts and 18.5 months in the crown courts. The Relative Use of Imprisonment by Magistrates' Courts and Crown Courts (free from NACRO: 169 Clapham Road, London, SW9

We'll back you all the way to the year 2000.



The Midland is always ready to discuss long term financing for business.

The period can be anything from 10-20 years, the amount anything from £20,000 to £500,000 and the interest rate can be fixed at the outset.

It's especially helpful for medium and smaller businesses contemplating expansion.

Things like new premises, plant extensions, acquisitions and other major investments.

So come and talk to the Midland.

We'll listen very carefully.

And, once you're a Midland Bank customer, we'll do everything we can to help you grow. Right up to the year 2000.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

Pressure mounts for monopoly inquiry into 'Observer' deal

By Dan van der Vat
Lorho wrote to the Government yesterday asking permission to take over Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, as required by section 58 of the Fair Trading Act, 1973.

The application was addressed to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, who also yesterday received Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of the American oil company, Atlantic Richfield, the present owners of the paper, for talks about the proposed deal.

Confirming last night that the meeting had taken place and the application documents had arrived, the department said that Mr Biffen could be expected to make a statement soon. Interest is focused on whether he will refer the proposed takeover to the newspaper panel of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The takeover cannot take place legally without Mr Biffen's written permission. The law requires him to refer it to the commission because the circulation of *The Observer* exceeds 500,000 copies a week.

He may write a refusal only if he is satisfied that the paper is "not economic as a going concern" and "if the newspaper is to continue as a separate newspaper, the case is one of urgency". Both conditions must apply to justify a waiver.

The *Observer* is known to be losing money, which leaves the question of urgency. Mr Biffen waived a referral of the recent takeover of Times Newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch because the papers were losing money and the Thomson Organization had said it would close them this month unless they were sold by then.

Lorho, headed by Mr Roland "Tinv" Rowland, is opposed to calling in the commission, which would take up to three months to prepare a report.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lorho director, said yesterday: "The delay would be damaging to the paper itself, and I do not suppose either party [buyer or seller] is prepared to put up with a reference if it is not required by the law."

Lorho believes a reference is unnecessary. Atlantic Richfield is understood to be anxious to conclude the deal as soon as possible.

Last month's unexpected agreement between Mr Anderson and Mr Rowland was not preceded by any public threat to close the paper. Its journal is still demanding a reference to the commission and have received the public support of such figures as Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the outgoing editor-in-chief, and Mr David Astor, the former editor, who is still a director of *The Observer*.

Planning powers are passed to inspectors

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Government is to divest itself of responsibility for adjudicating on all but a small number of planning appeals, it was announced yesterday.

Regulations will be laid before Parliament, probably in June, transferring further powers to Government-appointed inspectors, from whose decisions the only appeal will be to the High Court.

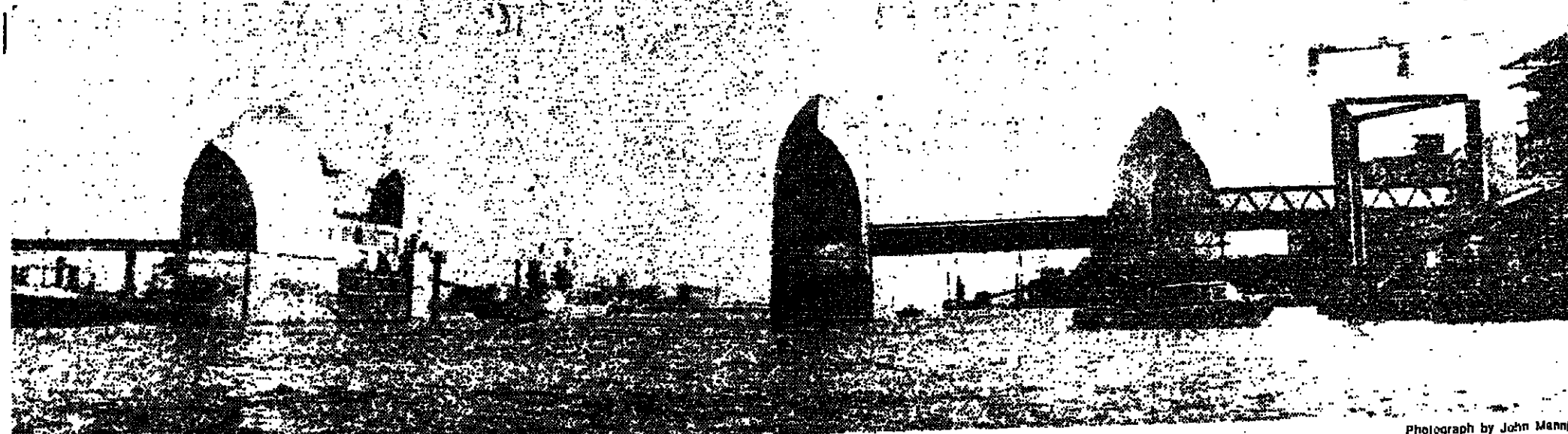
However, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, will retain the right to make the final decision in cases of national significance, or where there is a possibility of inter-departmental conflict, or where the sites or issues in dispute are considered to be of more than local interest.

Examples would certainly include the applications for the British Airways Authority to develop Stansted, by the National Coal Board to mine in the Vale of Belvoir, and by the Atomic Energy Authority to

make test drillings for the possible disposal of nuclear waste. They would probably also include large road schemes, which are the joint responsibility of the departments of environment and transport, and projects involving "sensitive" sites, such as the banks of the Thames in London, or where changes are proposed to outstanding buildings or landscapes.

At present between 1,500 and 2,000 appeals a year, approaching 15 per cent of last year's total, are decided by the Secretary of State. By adopting "a more discriminating approach" ministers hope to reduce that proportion to no more than 5 per cent.

Yesterday Mr Giles Shaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, said that the campaign was already showing considerable results, and that the number of appeal decisions issued in the last six months of last year was 70 per cent higher than in the same period in 1979.



Photograph by John Mann

The Thames flood barrier under construction at Woolwich, showing three of the nine piers with their steel-clad timber roofs in position.

Whitehall brief: Industrial action by civil servants poses some sensitive defence questions Spectre of a 'fifth column' in unions that could sink Britain

By Peter Hennessy

A state of newspaper reports last week on the disruption caused to signals intelligence stations and defence establishments by striking civil servants has raised once more the spectre of a "fifth column" in the ranks of the British public that is particularly sensitive to the threat posed to the country by the Warsaw Pact.

Such is the sensitivity of the subject in general, that nobody was prepared at the end of last week to talk about the subject "on-the-record". But a senior union official, with long experience of representing civil servants in defence establishments, said: "Clearly, if there is a period of international tension that is likely to result in an emergency, and lead to mobilization, there is no question of the most loyal workers. There would be every support from the Civil Service in the event of war."

Asked if there were pro-Russian calls inside the Civil Service trade unions, he replied: "None at all. That is totally ridiculous. If you do not think that is a fair answer, there are bound to be a number of 'nutcases' that have

to be locked up as in the last war, but they are not exclusive to the trade union movement."

Since the onset of the cold war, as sections of the Government War Book now available at the Public Record Office show, Whitehall has maintained detailed plans for "special security measures" inside the United Kingdom in any build-up to a future war with the Soviet bloc, including censorship and "precautions against subversive actions and propaganda."

The war book is regularly revised under the supervision of a secret Cabinet Office group, the Transition to War Committee, chaired by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet. Routine "tactical evaluations" in which senior officers descend without warning on military bases and airfields to announce "You are now at war", normally involve, as part of their simulation of the real thing, a "fifth column" element.

Such "subversives" try to penetrate perimeter fences for the purposes of sabotage. In the past, they have actually had the words "trade unionist" inscribed on the back of their donkey jackets, a practice halted when some sensitive soul in the Ministry of Defence decided it was less than tactful.

The Public Record Office files disclose another practice that is still standard today whereby members of MI5 are involved in the deliberations of the Government's planning organization for the handling of industrial emergencies, the Civil Contingencies Unit, if it is felt that the unions concerned have a strong pro-Communist influence inside their membership.

For all such "doomsday" ingredients in the work of the contingency and war planning committees, who, by their very nature, have to prepare for the worst case, insiders in those worlds supported the view expressed last week by the anonymous Civil Service union official, agreeing that public servants would not be a cause

for concern if an emergency materialized.

As one experienced man put it: "The contingency planning you are talking about is much more for others in the trade union movement, though we think we could cope with them. But we do not think we would have any trouble from our own people."

What about the United States Government which has an enormous stake in keeping Britain's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" afloat? A Washington source, familiar with the United Kingdom, seemed equally calm last week.

"I doubt that it is a high priority target for the Central Intelligence Agency because the United Kingdom has such an outstanding war record. The United States Intelligence Community does not focus on friendly countries. We would look on this as a British problem. It would take a hell of a situation before the United States Government made any representations to the British."

Once the criteria for establishing that the brains death has occurred as laid down by the conference of the medical royal colleges, have been met, the patient is declared dead.

Although the royal college is confident that the patient will stand the test of the cases before the Court of Appeal, the first in what will have undergone detailed scrutiny in the courts, doctors maintain that future tests, for example, an electroencephalogram (EEG) measurement of brain activity in higher, thinking, parts of the brain, are not needed.

Dr Ian Kennedy, reader in law at King's College London, said yesterday it seemed to him that the court would conclude that the definition of death was for it to decide a matter of law. That would provide the first clear definition of death in English law.

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Last night the Foreign Office said that participation in North Sea ventures was subject to normal commercial criteria, unrelated to the ultimate destination of oil found and subsequently produced. In any case, existing voluntary guidelines would prevent supplies being sold direct to South Africa.

Two South African companies have received shares in licences in the seventh round of awards made by the Department of Energy. They are: Chartered Consolidated, the British arm of the large South African mining conglomerate, Anglo American, and Union Oil Exploration, a British-registered subsidiary of the Federal Mogul, another mining group.

According to a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) circulated among MPs yesterday, altogether South African-controlled companies are involved in six consortia awarded licences since the early 1970s. The others were in the fourth licensing round, made by the Conservatives in 1971-72.

Anti-apartheid officials met Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, and his colleagues in February to raise the question of North Sea licences as part of general discussions on oil supplies to South Africa.

Mr Michael Terry, its executive secretary, said: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both press for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries covered by the existing guidelines, then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa."

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Last night the Foreign Office said that participation in North Sea ventures was subject to normal commercial criteria, unrelated to the ultimate destination of oil found and subsequently produced. In any case, existing voluntary guidelines would prevent supplies being sold direct to South Africa.

The court was told that Father Forde pretended to be an American tourist when he hired a car in Dublin. Some days later five men burst into the bank at 8.30 am, held up the staff and the manager's young son and forced them at gunpoint to open the safe.

The priest was arrested later that morning. When he appeared in Sligo District Court, he was recognized by bank staff, the prosecution said.

The case continues tomorrow.

He added that when *The Times* published its exposé of the matter, it was investigated for Scotland Yard by Det. Chief Supt Bill Noody. But Mr Moody would not be called to give evidence because he was sent to prison in 1977 on corruption charges involving pornography.

Mr Rivlin described three meetings between Mr Perry, then aged 23, and Mr Symonds, who was based at the time at Camberwell police station.

A tape recording of the first meeting, at which, counsel said, Mr Perry gave Mr Symonds £50, was of poor quality, but at the second meeting, observed

Brain-stem death criteria in court case

By Nicholas Timmins

Two cases in the Court of Appeal involving conviction murder, due to be heard tomorrow, may lead to the first legal test for the concept that brain-stem death is equivalent to death of a patient. They also provide the backing of a law for the British criteria which brain-stem death is defined.

The cases, which are being watched with intense interest by doctors and lawyers, turn on the determination when death occurs, something that is scarcely defined in English law.

An appeal and an application for leave to appeal in two cases where the conviction was maintained that actions in treating the victim including the turning-off of support systems, were not in the deaths.

The practice of most doctors is to accept that death of brain-stem, which controls breathing, heart-beat and capacity for consciousness, inevitably result in the death of the patient.

Once the criteria for establishing that the brains death has occurred as laid down by the conference of the medical royal colleges, have been met, the patient is declared dead.

Although the royal college is confident that the patient will stand the test of the cases before the Court of Appeal, the first in what will have undergone detailed scrutiny in the courts, doctors maintain that future tests, for example, an electroencephalogram (EEG) measurement of brain activity in higher, thinking, parts of the brain, are not needed.

Dr Ian Kennedy, reader in law at King's College London, said yesterday it seemed to him that the court would conclude that the definition of death was for it to decide a matter of law. That would provide the first clear definition of death in English law.

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Last night the Foreign Office said that participation in North Sea ventures was subject to normal commercial criteria, unrelated to the ultimate destination of oil found and subsequently produced. In any case, existing voluntary guidelines would prevent supplies being sold direct to South Africa.

Two South African companies have received shares in licences in the seventh round of awards made by the Department of Energy. They are: Chartered Consolidated, the British arm of the large South African mining conglomerate, Anglo American, and Union Oil Exploration, a British-registered subsidiary of the Federal Mogul, another mining group.

According to a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) circulated among MPs yesterday, altogether South African-controlled companies are involved in six consortia awarded licences since the early 1970s. The others were in the fourth licensing round, made by the Conservatives in 1971-72.

Anti-apartheid officials met Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, and his colleagues in February to raise the question of North Sea licences as part of general discussions on oil supplies to South Africa.

Mr Michael Terry, its executive secretary, said: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both press for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries covered by the existing guidelines, then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa."

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Last night the Foreign Office said that participation in North Sea ventures was subject to normal commercial criteria, unrelated to the ultimate destination of oil found and subsequently produced. In any case, existing voluntary guidelines would prevent supplies being sold direct to South Africa.

Two South African companies have received shares in licences in the seventh round of awards made by the Department of Energy. They are: Chartered Consolidated, the British arm of the large South African mining conglomerate, Anglo American, and Union Oil Exploration, a British-registered subsidiary of the Federal Mogul, another mining group.

According to a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) circulated among MPs yesterday, altogether South African-controlled companies are involved in six consortia awarded licences since the early 1970s. The others were in the fourth licensing round, made by the Conservatives in 1971-72.

Anti-apartheid officials met Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, and his colleagues in February to raise the question of North Sea licences as part of general discussions on oil supplies to South Africa.

Mr Michael Terry, its executive secretary, said: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both press for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries covered by the existing guidelines, then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa."

Navy may opt for cut-price frigate

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy is drawing up plans for a cut-price frigate because it will not have as much money as expected to carry out its shipbuilding programme.

Proposals to meet the financial dilemma will be prepared before the next meeting of the Fleet Requirements Committee at the Ministry of Defence.

The committee agrees, which seems likely, the Navy will cut short its expensive Type-22 frigate programme and switch to a new kind of ship, known as the Type-23.

The Type-22, or Broadword class, of 3,550-ton ships, cost about £130m each, and six are either at sea under construction or about to be ordered. But the Type-23, which will include a towed sonar array for the detection of enemy submarines, will be a smaller, 2,800-ton economy version costing only half as much.

The Navy's main concern is to save money on individual ship design while preserving the total number of vessels. It also needs to find money for

a new class of conventional submarine to replace the present fleet of Oberon boats, and to replace the Sea King helicopter.

The Navy will not have to meet the costs of the £5,000m Trident missile package on its own. But the need to build the four new nuclear-powered submarines to carry Trident will curtail its building programme for hunter-killer nuclear-powered submarines, because there is only one dockyard, Vickers at Barrow, capable of doing the work.

An alternative solution would be to reopen a second nuclear submarine-building capacity at Cammell Laird. But that would cost more than £30m and it is understood that Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, has decided against it.

All three services are engaged in a cost-cutting exercise before the annual long-term costings review in May, which Mr Nott has made clear will entail a fundamental examination of Britain's defence commitments.

Mr Nott's task is also complicated by the need to keep

two frigates or destroyers on station in the Gulf of Oman to safeguard British shipping interests during the Iran-Iraq war.

Six ships are needed to fulfil that mission; two are always coming or going, and two are in Mombasa for rest and recreation.

No decision has been taken yet on how long the warships with their supply vessels should remain in the area. But the Americans have made clear that they welcome at least a token presence of the Royal Navy.

Senior officers, like those of the other two Services, are now believed to be drawing up proposals for future "cut-price" frigates, which Mr Nott can distil before presenting to the Cabinet.

That will constitute Britain's contribution to a so-called Rapid Deployment Force to protect Western interests outside NATO's sphere of influence.

Mr Nott has made clear that he wants to get as much value for money as possible from future equipment purchases.

Labour threat to S African stake in North Sea

By John Huxley

An opposition spokesman on energy said yesterday that a future Labour government might revoke licences for North Sea oil and gas exploration granted to consortia containing a South African stake.

Mr Edward Rowlands, MP for Merthyr Tydfil, said it was a national disgrace that such interests were being allowed to buy their way into the North Sea, "especially when one recalls the role of South African companies in evading and breaching sanctions legislation against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, passed by successive British governments."

He added: "The Government should reconsider these licences immediately. If not, a Labour government will, I am sure, revoke them."

He emphasized, however, that he could not commit the party to such a course.

Two South African companies have received shares in licences in the seventh round of awards made by the Department of Energy. They are: Chartered Consolidated, the British arm of the large South African mining conglomerate, Anglo American, and Union Oil Exploration, a British-registered subsidiary of the Federal Mogul, another mining group.

According to a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) circulated among MPs yesterday, altogether South African-controlled companies are involved in six consortia awarded licences since the early 1970s. The others were in the fourth licensing round, made by the Conservatives in 1971-72.

Anti-apartheid officials met Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, and his colleagues in February to raise the question of North Sea licences as part of general discussions on oil supplies to South Africa.

Mr Michael Terry, its executive secretary, said: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both press for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries covered by the existing guidelines, then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa."

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Last night the Foreign Office said that participation in North Sea ventures was subject to normal commercial criteria, unrelated to the ultimate destination of oil found and subsequently produced. In any case, existing voluntary guidelines would prevent supplies being sold direct to South Africa.

Two South African companies have received shares in licences in the seventh round of awards made by the Department of Energy. They are: Chartered Consolidated, the British arm of the large South African mining conglomerate, Anglo American, and Union Oil Exploration, a British-registered subsidiary of the Federal Mogul, another mining group.

According to a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) circulated among MPs yesterday, altogether South African-controlled companies are involved in six consortia awarded licences since the early 1970s. The others were in the fourth licensing round, made by the Conservatives in 1971-72.

Anti-apartheid officials met Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, and his colleagues in February to raise the question of North Sea licences as part of general discussions on oil supplies to South Africa.

Mr Michael Terry, its executive secretary, said: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both press for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries covered by the existing guidelines, then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa."

Under the present trade guidelines there is no mandatory embargo on oil sales to South Africa. However, there is a voluntary agreement whereby oil is sold into the European Community, to International Energy Agency countries, or to a handful of traditional customers, such as Finland. That precludes direct sales to South Africa.

Nationalists turn on Scottish Labour Party

By a Staff Reporter

The Scottish Labour Party's call for a Scottish assembly with legislative and tax-raising powers was criticized yesterday by the Scottish National Party.

Mr James Fairlie, the party's vice-chairman for policy, said: "Labour's devotion costs money. Independence is free."

He said that in the Labour scheme the Scots would have to pay twice over in taxes "for the sake of a piddling assembly with few real powers."

The Labour Party shielded away from the real issue of who has control over Scotland's oil and gas resources. If a Scottish parliament could raise revenue from those, there would be no question of double taxation.

Mr Fairlie added that what-ever the Labour Party in Scotland said or did was in any case of little importance because the English party took the final decisions.

Parole as way of cutting prison population

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Extending the use of parole to shorter sentences is one of the options that Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is seriously considering as part of his campaign to reduce the prison population.

I think that is somewhere definitely where I might take action," he told the Home Affairs Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday.

More details are expected in the review of the parole system to be published about Easter.

But another idea, increasing remission, might lead to an increase also in the length of sentences, he said.

Mr Whitelaw expressed disappointment that the prison population, which had dropped during the prison officers' dispute, was now again more than 43,000. The accommodation was designed for 39,000.

He described that as a human problem of daunting proportions.

It was difficult to maintain humane standards of treatment, he said. To bring prisons up to date would cost about £1,000m. Each prisoner now cost on average about £7,000 a year.

Mr Whitelaw made plain that he was still looking to the courts to cut sentences of non-violent offenders and not send so many to prison.

Written evidence from the Home Office said that halving the sentences of all non-violent offenders given less than four years would cut the prison population by about 8,500. If that happened, 12 prisons in poor condition might be closed.

Mr Whitelaw said the Government had a programme which would increase the number of prisoners in the 1980s. Even if the population was much lower than it was now, such a programme would be needed to replace the prisons which were wearing out.

Court clash over plea to reimpose restrictions

Paul Vickers, aged 46, a surgeon, and Pamela Collison, aged 33, a political researcher, were remanded for a week yesterday at Gosforth Magistrates' Court, jointly charged with the murder of Mr Vickers's wife in June 1979.

An adjournment was granted after the magistrates refused applications by defence solicitors to reimpose reporting restrictions lifted at the request of Miss Collison's solicitor at an earlier hearing. They took more than half an hour to reach their decision.

When it was announced, Mr Gavin McKenzie, for Mr Vickers, asked for an adjournment while he applied to a High Court judge. He said he would make the application today, and if leave was granted the matter could be heard this week.

The magistrates agreed to an adjournment until next Monday, and the pair were given bail to appear then.

Mr Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, and Miss Collison, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, arrived separately for yesterday's hearing.

Mr McKenzie, asking for restrictions to be reimposed, said they had been lifted originally

'Knockout' man cleared of murder charge

John Colin Wallace was cleared yesterday of a charge of murdering Mr Jonathan Lewis, an antique dealer, at Lewes Crown Court. But Mr Wallace, who has admitted in a trial at Lewes Crown Court having a relationship with Mr Lewis's wife, still faces a manslaughter charge.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown withdrew the murder charge against Mr Wallace, aged 37, information officer with Arun District Council, Sussex, after hearing legal submissions.

His decision came on the Wallace, of Dalloway Road, tenth day of the trial of Mr Arundel.

It was alleged that he had killed Mr Lewis, aged 29, after falling in love with Mrs Jane Lewis when they worked together organizing the 'It's a Knockout' television programme filmed at Arundel last July.

Mr Wallace was said to have placed him into a car boot and knocked Mr Lewis unconscious, then dumped him in the Arun. But the judge said yesterday that beyond question the cause of death was drowning. Mr Lewis was alive when he entered the water.

The trial continues today.

Former policeman offered young criminal partnership in crime, court told

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

A former London detective sergeant offered a young criminal a partnership in crime supported by a network of corrupt policemen, Teesside Crown Court at Middlesbrough was told yesterday.

It was alleged that a former police constable, John Symonds, told the criminal: "Always to let me know straight away if you need anything, because I know people everywhere, because I'm in a little firm in a firm."

"Don't matter where, anywhere in London I can get you the phone to someone I know I can trust, that talks the same as me."

Mr Symonds, aged 45, has pleaded not guilty to three charges of corruption involving a total of £150.

The Crown alleges that in 1969 he obtained money from Mr Michael Perry, from south London, who was at that time a criminal, as a reward for helping him over an arrest.

Mr Symonds, who was committed on bail for trial in 1972, left the country and returned only last year.

Tape recordings said to have been made by Mr Gareth Lloyd

Students reject by colleges 'in their thousands'

By Our Education Correspondent

Thousands of prospective students were turned from colleges all over country last year, according to a survey by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education (NATFHE) last night.

Three quarters of the 14 branches in some 100 colleges reported that they could meet the demand from suitably qualified students.

More than half of the students unable to find wanted vocational courses subjects such as engineering, accountancy, retail studies and nursing.

The main reasons given were inadequate resources, lack of space, inadequate staff, cuts in teaching and the refusal of colleges to accept students to study outside local authority.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the union, said: "This is a scandal. It is time colleges were given proper resources."

Mr Symonds said he arranged distractions such as false alarms to clear the street of police while Mr Perry tried out his criminal act. If anything went wrong, could arrest a "muscle" offences committed by Perry.

At a third meeting an £50 was handed over, co-ordinated

Pentagon visited by South African intelligence officers

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, March 16

The United States Embassy in Pretoria said today that it had no idea that five South African intelligence officers had been in Washington.

The five are reported to have entered the Pentagon and to have briefed National Security Council officials before they were turned away by the State Department.

There has been no official comment by the South African Government over what is probably regarded as something of a coup in obtaining a hearing from key conservatives in the Reagan Administration before the confirmation of Dr Chester Crocker as head of African affairs to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

The American Embassy in Pretoria, in tones of extreme hurt, said tonight: "We definitely did not know that these men were high-ranking military officials. They were issued with visas on the basis of three diplomatic Notes which identified them only as government officials. The Notes said they were going to Washington for consultations with the South African Embassy."

The statement does not stand close examination. The South African mission, headed by Lieutenant-General P. W. van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence, includes Admiral W. N. du Plessis, naval staff officer, intelligence, and a former South African defence attaché in Washington.

Admiral du Plessis was expelled from the United States in 1979 in retaliation for South Africa's expulsion of two United States Embassy officials after the ambassador's private aircraft was found to have been fitted with a "spy" camera.

South Africa claimed that the aircraft had been used to photograph "sensitive installations" and it is generally considered that the object of its photographic reconnaissance was to investigate what South Africa has been up to in the field of nuclear energy.

In the normal diplomatic

shake-up, after a change of Presidents, Mr William Edmondson, the present American Ambassador to South Africa, a Carter man, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. It would seem others might follow.

Mr John Fisher, president of the American Security Council, a private and very conservative Washington body which is said to have notified the State Department that it intended to invite senior South African intelligence officers, was reported here today as saying: "We really are in trouble if our embassy in South Africa does not know who these people are."

Meanwhile, in a separate development, the American embassy in Pretoria denied today that either President Reagan or Mr Haig had promised to meet Mr Dirk Mudge, who leads a South West African delegation from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party (DTA) at present in the United States.

The embassy in Pretoria said it is seen as an attempt to lobby conservatives to support the attitude of the Pretoria-backed DTA after the breakdown of the Geneva talks and South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations General Assembly.

The embassy in Pretoria released the text of a letter from Mr Lannon Walker, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, to Mr Mudge.

It said the Reagan Administration was reviewing its approach to southern Africa, including the Namibian issue, and would consult all interested parties. The DTA delegation was asked to delay its Washington visit until the review was completed, but this did not preclude direct talks.

The embassy statement today said there had apparently been a misunderstanding over Mr Walker's letter, but that "specifically neither President Reagan nor Secretary of State Haig promised to meet with Mudge and a future date for appointments with DTA officials have been scheduled."

Zimbabwe Army sent to work with civilians

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, March 16

Former guerrillas recently absorbed into Zimbabwe's integrated National Army were working side by side with people in the countryside to restore the economy and develop natural resources, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said in a broadcast today.

While there has been speculation in recent months that units of the Army, which has already taken in about 20,000 former guerrillas and is growing at the rate of 3,000 every month, would be used on reconstruction projects, the Prime Minister's speech was the first official indication that such a measure is to be adopted.

White MPs of the Rhodesian Front, who have been sharply critical of a government pledge that has enabled every guerrilla to get a place in the National Army. The MPs assert that this would result in an army of more than 50,000 men which the country has not the need for or the resources to sustain.

Mr Mugabe's statement was the second on the Army to be made by a senior member of the Government in the past few days. Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, confirmed at the weekend that

15 integrated battalions had been formed under British training since the middle of last year.

The statements are apparently designed to reassure the public that the integration process is back on course and the Army is stable. The factional clashes last month, in which more than 200 people were killed. The clashes involved soldiers in three battalions and former Zipra and Zania guerrillas who are yet to be integrated.

A commission has been set up to establish the causes of the violence and apportion blame.

Mr Mugabe said tonight: "Our Army is an army of the people... it is here to serve the State and Government, not the interests of any minority or the selfish pursuits of individuals."

He added: "The day has passed when the people feared the sight of a soldier. Today every soldier in the Zimbabwe National Army must extend the hand of friendship to the people and respect (their) wish for continuing peace, law and order."

People had the right to expect that their protectors were disciplined. Anyone who was mistreated or threatened by a member of the Army should report it through established channels.

Britain fails on EEC farm spending limits

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, March 16

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, failed here today in an attempt to persuade EEC Finance Ministers to set limits on the growth of agricultural spending, which at present swallows 70 per cent of the Community's budget.

The only support for Sir Geoffrey came from Herr Hans Egon Hartmann, the West German Finance Minister, who agreed that it was vital for the annual growth in farm spending be kept "markedly below" that of the Community's revenue sources.

Sir Geoffrey and Herr Hartmann also agreed that the increase in EEC farm prices should be kept below the level of inflation and that the binding 1 per cent limit on the rate at which value added tax can be levied to finance EEC policies should not be raised.

But it proved impossible to get the other Ministers to agree to a declaration setting out guidelines of this kind for Agriculture Ministers who today held their first full debate on his year's farm price settlement.

Mr Peter Walker, the British Agricultural Minister, and his EEC colleagues are hoping to reach agreement on the 1981-82 farm price package during a five-day meeting at the end of this month. The Finance Ministers do not meet again until April 6 and could be faced with a fait accompli.

Correction

The Foreign Legion was turned to serve exclusively outside France and not inside France as was stated in our story about their 150th anniversary which appeared on March 1.

Soviet Union battles to save its greatest lake

From Michael Blyden
Moscow, March 16

Nowhere has the fight for the Soviet environment been more hotly or publicly fought than at Lake Baikal, the largest, deepest and once reputedly cleanest lake in the world.

But despite a series of increasingly tough laws to protect what is known as the "Pearl of Siberia" from pollution, many environmentalists fear that the interests of local industry are so entrenched it is almost too late to save the beautiful lake.

Lake Baikal, stretching the

equivalent of the distance between London and Edinburgh, is a natural phenomenon long prized by Soviet naturalists and tourists. A fifth of the world's fresh water is concentrated in this great cleft in the earth, fed by 336 rivers in central Siberia.

The dense forests and the moss of the taiga filter the melting snow, catching impurities and about 90 per cent of all precipitation seeps down into the rock and is again filtered before entering the lake.

But Lake Baikal is now the centre of a rapidly expanding

industrial zone, where the growing exploitation of minerals and timber has brought a burgeoning population. A new trans-Siberian railway is being built close to the northern shore and extensive damage has been caused by the burning of forests, pollution of streams, and destruction of grass cover.

This damage is especially serious because of the delicate ecological balance in the extreme Siberian climate. If a tree only six inches in diameter is destroyed, it takes between 150 and 170 years to grow another of the same size. The

area's rivers have only a tenth of the self-purifying capacity of the Volga or Don.

Ten years ago the Soviet Government passed laws to protect the lake's basin. Three years ago further restrictions were laid on the big pulp and cardboard works, the main source of pollution of the lake. Industrial effluents had to be demineralized or converted to non-toxic substances, and by 1985 the factories were to change over to a closed water-supply system.

However, last year *Pravda* said violations by the paper mills were more frequent than

ever, and the local city of Slyudzanka discharged poorly treated sewage into the lake and increased shipping brought oil and pollution.

Other factories were still pouring toxic substances into the rivers that flowed into Lake Baikal, and rafts of two million cubic metres of timber a year passing down the lake left behind hundreds of tons of organic compounds.

New neutral storage depots, originally temporary, have now been made permanent, despite a decree in 1966 that no new industrial plants should be built near the lake.



Munich squatters being evicted from an uninhabited house by police on Sunday night.

Battle begins for control of W Berlin

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 16

What promises to be a mighty battle for political power in West Berlin opened officially today as the city's House of Representatives voted to dissolve the legislature two years before time.

The unanimous vote formally cleared the way for the elections on May 10, which were brought on by a political crisis caused by a building scandal involving ruling politicians.

The House will still meet occasionally on a caretaker basis to adopt federal West German laws, which do not automatically apply to West Berlin, and to debate a report by the committee investigating the scandal.

West Germany's political parties are preparing to pull out all the stops during the two-month campaign, because the outcome of the elections—which is far from certain—is of critical importance to the federal Government.

If the Social Democrats and Free Democrats are toppled after 35 years of almost uninterrupted power, it will be seen as the beginning of the end for the trouble-ridden Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

Herr Eberhard Diepgen, the opposition Christian Democrat floor leader in the House of Representatives, called today for a "democratic change" after the scandals and malpractices of recent years.

Herr Alexander Longolus,

his Social Democrat counterpart, retorted that the change had already taken place with the arrival of Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the former federal Justice Minister, to take over as Chief Burgomaster.

Herr Vogel, considered the most likely successor to Herr Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor, was sent to Berlin in a desperate attempt to clean up the city Government and avert defeat at the elections.

A group of young people who interrupted the session today by shouting demands for the release of jailed squatters were a reminder of a potentially explosive situation which could affect the elections. With more than 100 buildings occupied by squatters, and an estimated 10,000-12,000 sympathizers prepared to take to the streets, West Berlin has become the capital of West Germany's squatting problem.

Man in the News

Louis Heren

Overlord at pirates' oriental lair

Sir Murray MacLehose, who has announced that he will not serve a further term as Governor of Hongkong, is the last of the great proconsuls. Other men governed larger and grander overseas territories, but none succeeded in reversing the tide of history.

From India to Fiji, viceroys, governors and high commissioners were appointed to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire, but since 1971 Sir Murray has helped to transform Hongkong from an entrepôt for foreign trade with the China coast to a manufacturing centre ranking among the world's top 20 exporters.

No less noteworthy, the Colony's future has been secured for the foreseeable future. Peking is content to leave this capitalist island in a communist sea to pursue the quick buck.

Indeed, it has joined in the pursuit with an enthusiasm which would have surprised Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Obviously the Chinese Government has good reason to permit the Union Jack to fly over what it regards as Chinese territory, but Sir Murray MacLehose made possible this odd, but mutually profitable, arrangement.

His diplomatic training and experience explain his repeated successes, which culminated in his official visit to the Chinese capital in 1979. His foreign postings included Hankow, Prague, Wellington, Paris, Saigon and Copenhagen, as well as a spell as political adviser in Hongkong, but they do not explain his success as a colonial administrator.

Labour politicians visiting the Colony have complained about the absence of democratic government, apparently unaware that Peking would not tolerate a third Chinese government. Others have condemned corruption, vice and other excesses.

All this is true. Hongkong is the modern equivalent of a pirate's lair, which is why it is exuberantly alive, but Sir Murray and his expatriate officers have created one of the most enlightened colonial administrations in history.

Public housing, health and education have steadily improved, as have legislation and social services to prevent exploitation and abuse.

All this has not been easy. Since 1946 the population has grown from 600,000 to nearly five million, illegal immigration from the mainland was mainly responsible, but Hongkong also attracted the boat people.

Corruption was endemic and efforts to reduce it nearly brought about a police mutiny. For one grim moment, a breakdown in law and order seemed inevitable, but Hongkong survived by the skin of its teeth.

This assurance was given after talks with Señor José Pedro Páez Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, who appealed for a more "dynamic" approach to the negotiations and a "renewal of faith in the future of Spain".

Señor Páez Llorca said that the observance by Spanish public opinion of real progress in the entry negotiations in the coming months would be a positive factor for the stability of democracy in Spain.

The negotiations have become difficult because of the problem of integrating Spanish agriculture. The French have argued that there can be no agreement on Spain's entry terms until the EEC's internal reforms have been completed.

Pakistani prisoners mainly Bhutto men

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, March 16

The Pakistani Government today released the names of 27 of the 54 political prisoners swapped yesterday for the hostages on the Pakistani airliner at Damascus airport. The list indicates that most of those released belonged to the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Bhutto, the executed Prime Minister.

The most important of the released prisoners was Dr Chulab Hussain, who was secretary-general of the People's Party until it was dissolved by the martial-law regime in October, 1979.

It is expected that a list of the remaining 27 prisoners will be issued by the Government tomorrow. Newspapers in Pakistan have been supplied by the Government with photographs of the released prisoners and brief accounts of the charges on which they were held or convicted. According to the list, a number were members of students' organizations and the Sindh Freedom Movement, and were held on general charges of working against the Government.

Also among the prisoners was Mr Munir Ahmad Warraich, a former naval officer who served in the Pakistani Foreign Office under Mr Bhutto's rule.

Mr Warraich was arrested in September last year, convicted by a general court-martial earlier this month and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The charges against him were not officially stated but he was believed to be involved in alleged arms smuggling.

According to the official list, seven were being tried for their part in firing on an anti-Bhutto rally in Rawalpindi about eight years ago resulting in about a dozen deaths, 21 were charged with sabotage and arms smuggling, five were held on charges of murder, two for alleged espionage and conspiracy against the state, and eight for causing disaffection against the Government in the armed forces. Eight were charged for clandestine printing of what was described by the Government as subversive literature, while three were detained for unspecified unlawful activity.

The first list of 27 prisoners was released today after yesterday's broadcast by President Zia ul-Haq that he would expose the men involved in what he called a conspiracy against Pakistan.

Hostages bound for Mecca

Bahrain, March 16—More than 100 Pakistanis held for three days by the hijacked Pakistani airliner arrived in Saudi Arabia from Damascus today to offer special prayers at Mecca, seat of the Islamic faith.

They had routine medical examinations at a hospital on arrival at Taif, Saudi Arabia's summer resort city, and then were driven to a luxury hotel and treated to a lavish meal, Pakistani officials said.

The Pakistanis, including the crew of the hijacked Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720, were released in Damascus after the three hijackers rendered to Syrian authorities and an aircraft carrying 54 prisoners from Pakistan touched down in the Syrian capital.

The pilot and crew of the Boeing, which was hijacked on March 2 during an internal Pakistan flight, flew the passengers to Taif.

The Pakistani officials said the passengers were guests of the Saudi Government, which has also undertaken to fly them to Mecca and Medina in Saudi aircraft.

Uncertain fate: The three hijackers and the 54 prisoners freed by the Pakistani Government remain in Syrian custody. The prisoners were being held in the airport hotel and the hijackers are in an undisclosed location. There is still no clear idea of what will happen to the hijackers, or the prisoners. Syria has yet to grant them asylum (UPI reports from Damascus).

A protest march of 300 land-owners and Arab villagers at the weekend was forcefully broken up by Israeli troops and all local Palestinians have been barred from the site by military order. Some farmers claim angrily that this prevents them looking after their crops.

Community praises Spain

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, March 16

Welcoming the "firm and energetic response" of the Spanish Government and people to last month's attempted coup, EEC Foreign Ministers announced here today that they intend to "intensify" negotiations with Spain on its application to join the Community.

This assurance was given after talks with Señor José Pedro Páez Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, who appealed for a more

"dynamic" approach to the negotiations and a "renewal of faith in the future of Spain".

Señor Páez Llorca said that the observance by Spanish public opinion of real progress in the entry negotiations in the coming months would be a positive factor for the stability of democracy in Spain.

The negotiations have become difficult because of the problem of integrating Spanish agriculture. The French have argued that there can be no agreement on Spain's entry terms until the EEC's internal reforms have been completed.

Strike called off after Polish officials resign

Radom, March 16.—Free trade union leaders in this Polish industrial city have called off a two-hour regional strike set for Wednesday, the state radio said tonight.

The radio quoted the local Solidarity leader Mr Andrzej Sobieraj, as saying the decision had been taken "in view of the partial fulfilment of our demands by the authorities".

The Solidarity national leader, Mr Lech Walesa, had earlier appealed to workers in Radom not to strike, saying he was confident that the Government would send a delegation to negotiate their demands.

The official news agency PAP said tonight that Mr Zdzislaw Kwietniowski had been elected first secretary of the Communist party in Radom, replace Mr Janusz Prokopjak, one of three local officials whose removal Solidarity had sought. It said Mr Prokopjak had offered his resignation so as not to be a source of local conflict.

The Governor of Radom has also resigned and union officials said tonight they were waiting for the local police chief to go.

Hundreds suffer at hands of Syrian police

Continued from page 1

of young men against a wall near the centre of the city. They were whipping them with wire coated in black plastic and there were men on the ground with their legs broken. They were being kicked and they were screaming.

"Why didn't anyone report that these things happened? There are thousands of Hama people in prison now. Why doesn't Amnesty say something or go something to help?"

The Hama residents here said that posters printed by the Muslim Brothers used to appear in mosques in the city but that they have seen none in the months before they left. They said that the authorities were particularly suspicious of them because one of the first

Amnesty hopes scotched

From Our Correspondent
Hong Kong, March 16

Hong Kong's Secretary for Information, Mr Alan Scott, has ridiculed a prevalent rumour among Chinese in Canton that the Queen will grant a limited amnesty for illegal Chinese entrants to Hong Kong to mark the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

Sir Jack Carter, Chief Secretary, visited Canton last week to discuss tighter cooperation in the prevention of illegal immigration across the border. Apparently his visit strengthened the amnesty rumour which many potential illegal immigrants have been believing and circulating.

Strike called off after Polish officials resign

Radom, March 16.—Free trade union leaders in this Polish industrial city have called off a two-hour regional strike set for Wednesday, the state radio said tonight.

The radio quoted the local Solidarity leader Mr Andrzej Sobieraj, as saying the decision had been taken "in view of the partial fulfilment of our demands by the authorities".

The Solidarity national leader, Mr Lech Walesa, had earlier appealed to workers in Radom not to strike, saying he was confident that the Government would send a delegation to negotiate their demands.

The official news agency PAP said tonight that Mr Zdzislaw Kwietniowski had been elected first secretary of the Communist party in Radom, replace Mr Janusz Prokopjak, one of three local officials whose removal Solidarity had sought. It said Mr Prokopjak had offered his resignation so as not to be a source of local conflict.

The Governor of Radom has also resigned and union officials said tonight they were waiting for the local police chief to go.

Buchanan's

The Scotch of a lifetime



Impromptu Khomeini talks fail to end Iran political dispute

Tehran, March 16—Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, is to set up a three-man reconciliation committee and ban public speeches by political leaders.

In a statement read over national television, the ayatollah avoided taking sides in the dispute between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the dominant Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, which started with factional violence at a mass rally addressed by the President.

He said all Iran's main public figures and bodies were legally in office and that it was forbidden to insult or weaken them; but he reminded them that they were subject to the constitution and that they could face public exposure and trial if they did not obey it—Reuters.

Referring to recent violence, Ayatollah Khomeini said: "Since during speeches by the President, the Prime Minister, the head of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament), deviated groups have created disturbances, it will be better if they give no more speeches until the end of the war. Interviews are, however, not forbidden."

His statement also authorized

the three-man committee to study newspapers, and if any two of them found a newspaper objectionable, to denounce it to the judicial authorities. Newspapers supporting the rival groups had recently carried articles and denunciations that may have increased tensions.

Bitter rivalry: Mr. Mehdi Bazargan, the former moderate Prime Minister whose only official position at present is that of parliamentarian deputy, was surprisingly included in the talks, (Tony Allaway writes).

He appears to be lined up behind President Bani-Sadr, who also attended.

With them were the Islamic fundamentalists, their principal rival, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the parliamentary speaker, and a religious leader.

Also in the talks was Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, the ayatollah's son, who has increasingly supported the President recently.

Political observers, who had been extremely puzzled by the ayatollah's public silence on the controversy, now suggest that he has become tired of his customary routine of delivering judgment from on high.



Bath-time distress in a refugee camp in San Salvador.

Christian Aid urges EEC to resist US pressure over El Salvador

By Jacob Eccleston
Dr Kenneth Slack, the director of Christian Aid, yesterday appealed to EEC foreign ministers, who meet in Brussels today, to resist American pressure and provide food and money for civil war victims in El Salvador. "There is quite appalling human need, and we ought to do all we can to meet that need," he said.

Speaking in London on his return from a three-week tour of Central America and Brazil, Dr Slack said the war was "an uprising against the intolerable—an intolerable situation that has gone on for a very long time." Christians in El Salvador, he said, had made it clear that the guerrillas fighting the American-backed Government were not merely terrorists.

Christian Aid reported that it had given nearly £150,000 in relief aid over the past 14 months, and that a special fund had raised £40,000 for El Salvador in the past two months. The money was given to an ecumenical organization in El Salvador and used to feed thousands of people displaced by the war, many of them widows and orphans.

In addition to a brief visit to El Salvador, restricted because of the rigid local curfew and "the personal danger to our colleagues there," Dr Slack and Mr George Geiber,

Christian Aid's project officer for Latin America, had talks with Christians in Nicaragua, Guatemala and South America. "Many of those he met in Guatemala, he said, talked in terms of that country becoming the next El Salvador. 'The liberality of the regime is bound to lead to an increase in guerrilla activity', he reported.

Commenting on American opposition to the continued supply of emergency relief aid, Dr Slack said Christians in El Salvador regretted President Reagan's attitude because it would buttress the Government.

To stop giving aid now would be to pander to the Reagan Administration's inability to recognize that Christian witnesses of total integrity testified to the fact that the ordinary people of El Salvador faced greater terror from government forces than from anyone else, he said.

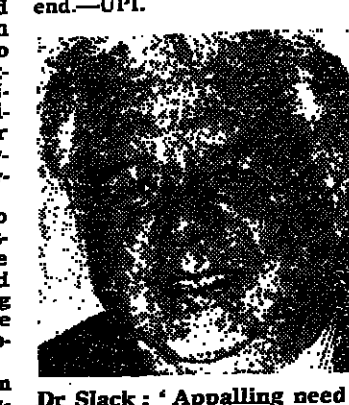
Commenting on his visit to Nicaragua, where he had discussions with leaders of the Sandinista Front, Dr Slack said it was clear there was a strong desire to benefit from the Christian presence in the revolutionary Government. Election plea: A Roman Catholic clergyman said on Sun-

day that a negotiated solution to El Salvador's political violence was still possible and urged the Government to carry out a promise to hold elections in 1982.

Father Manuel Torruella, celebrating Mass in place of the acting Archbishop, Mgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, at the central cathedral in the capital, said a "just, political option" was still possible.

He said that despite public distrust the ruling junta should push ahead with its plans for holding democratic elections in 1982.

At least 58 people died in political violence at the weekend.—UPI.



Dr Slack: 'Appalling need'.

Viola visit marks human rights change

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 16

General Roberto Viola, the President-designate of Argentina, is in Washington on an official visit in what is seen as a demonstration of the change in the American approach to human rights in South America. The Reagan Administration's perspective differs sharply from that of Mr Carter.

It is the first visit of an Argentine head of state—or designated head of state—since President Frondizi came here in 1961, apart from President Videla's brief appearance at the time of the Panama Canal treaties in 1978.

On that occasion the leaders of a great number of South American republics came to Washington to pay brief courtesy calls on President Carter.

The visit of General Viola, who succeeds President Videla on March 29, is much more substantial. He is seeing Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State this afternoon and will meet President Reagan tomorrow afternoon.

Argentina, according to the State Department, has one of the worst human rights records on the South American continent. The military Government repressed civil disorder and left-wing terrorism with extreme ruthlessness.

The State Department publishes annual lists of the state of human rights in various countries—a practice which will probably stop.

President Reagan and Mr Haig have said repeatedly that terrorism is the most effective contribution the United States and its friends and allies can make to furthering the cause of human rights.

They have already suspended the sanctions the fighting in El Salvador was not comparable to that in the 1970s. Kissinger view: Dr Henry Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, yesterday said the fighting in El Salvador was not comparable to that in the 1970s.

"The guerrilla movement is not nearly so far advanced as in Vietnam, Vietnam has 10 times the population of El Salvador and El Salvador lacks a powerful neighbour like China to supply arms," he said at San Juan airport, Puerto Rico.—UPI.

Unifil men killed in shelling of village

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, March 16

In one of the most serious attacks on United Nations troops in Lebanon since they first arrived in the country three years ago, Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen today shelled the village of Kantara, killing two United Nations soldiers and wounding 11 others.

The bombardment, which lasted an hour and came without any warning, was centred on the United Nations' Nigerian battalion area and all the United Nations soldiers were Nigerian. Two regular Lebanese soldiers—part of a force of 30 sent from Beirut last week—were also wounded.

Soon afterwards, Major Saad Haddad's militia also shelled the Dutch battalion area, firing projectiles around the village of Yater, but the Dutch reported no casualties.

There was no reason given by Major Haddad for these assaults—Israeli-backed forces in Lebanon have been the purpose of his bombardments over his Country and Western radio station—"The Voice of Hope", but it seems certain he was trying to discourage the Lebanese Government from sending more troops to southern Lebanon.

Although the Lebanese decision to place troops within the United Nations' area of control in the south has received American support, Major Haddad has consistently opposed this policy. When the first regular soldiers moved south in 1978, Major Haddad's men shelled them. The shells are furnished by the major's Israeli suppliers and are of American manufacture.

Israeli died: An Israeli officer was killed in south Lebanon today dismantling a booby-trapped object, the military command announced here. It said Israeli sappers crossed the border this morning in response to a request by the Lebanese.

Formidable Irishman has task of restoring UN morale in south Lebanon

From Robert Fisk
Kana, Southern Lebanon
March 16

The first thing you notice about Major-General William Callaghan is his extraordinary face. It looks a little like a skull, with two penetrating eyes above two high, massive cheekbones that stretch his skin taut.

The effect is only slightly ameliorated by the giant, bear-like ears on each side of his head. With his ponderous stride and gleaming blackthorn stick, he looks a formidable man. As the new commander of the 6,000 United Nations troops in southern Lebanon, he needs to be just that.

He likes the no-nonsense approach "Now, let me tell you something," he began gruffly. "If you are going to be as pessimistic as you are in your series of United Nations articles in *The Times* last year, I'm not going to do this interview." Then he rather spoilt the effect by asking: "I haven't upset you, by saying that?"

Without getting any promise of optimism, he waited for the first question. He knows that people expect a lot from him because of the morale of the United Nations Force in Lebanon (Unifil) has been steadily declining in recent months and United Nations officials have been talking rashly about the tough new Irish general who is going to replace Major-General Callaghan moving in southern Lebanon.

General Callaghan is Irish, all right—his Cork accent cuts through every word he says—but he is really all that forceful a figure. "Judgments are being made," he said. "I'm quite clear who I am. Generals are not unlike women who purchase style—they like it to be admired when worn rather than seen beforehand in the wardrobe. I believe in good professional clothing."

He looked up to see if the metaphor had been appreciated—he had clearly used it many

times before. Indeed, General Callaghan has had plenty of experience as an international soldier. He was a company commander in the Irish United Nations battalion in the Congo in 1961, served three tours of duty with the United Nations in Cyprus, and was Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation on the Israeli-Syrian border in 1978.

He has been in Lebanon long enough to know Unifil's problems, although he remains deceptively mild about them—for the present. "Our main problem," he said, "is lack of cooperation by the participating parties across the board, with the exception of the Lebanese Government."

"By participating parties," he means the Israeli-backed army of Major Saad Haddad, the Israelis themselves, and the Palestinian leftist militias. "I'm talking about cooperation on a specific day-to-day level," General Callaghan said.

That last phrase was as far as General Callaghan wanted to go in blaming the Israelis for Unifil's predicament. Like a newly appointed headmaster, he seemed anxious to let the more unruly boys know that he had his eye on them without actually naming names.

But he was equally reticent about the notion that Unifil's peace-keeping mandate should be turned into a peace-enforcement role and that the United Nations should use strong-arm methods to extend their control of southern Lebanon down to the Israeli frontier. Peace enforcement, he said, necessitated a "disposition to casualties" by the countries sending soldiers to Unifil. It was clearly an area into which he did not wish to delve too deeply.

What did he have in mind to strengthen Unifil's hand, I asked? He lent across the table the skin tight over those intimidating cheekbones, and rapped out: "Just you wait and see."

Cancellation of opposition rally raises new problems for US policy

Sandinista tactics stir fears of totalitarianism

From Michael Leapman
New York, March 16

An opposition political rally in Nicaragua was cancelled yesterday after supporters of the ruling Sandinista Front had burnt down the house of the party leader. The incident will encourage fears that the country is moving towards a totalitarian socialist regime and a further complication to United States policy in central America.

The rally had been planned to mark the first anniversary of the formation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement by Senator Alfonso Robelo, formerly a member of the junta which took power after the Sandinistas ousted General Somoza in July 1979. Senator Robelo later formed his own party because of his worry

about the junta's drift to the left. After some hesitation, the junta had given permission for yesterday's rally. But Sandinista supporters took the law into their own hands by burning Senator Robelo's house, destroying three radio stations which supported him, and blocking roads to Nandime, the town where the rally was to be held.

Earlier this month the five-man junta, containing two moderates, was reduced to three, with only one moderate remaining. Dr Arturo Cruz, regarded by many businessmen as the chief guardian of moderation, left the junta and has been appointed ambassador to Washington.

La Prensa, the country's largest newspaper, which has opposed the drift to the left, suspended publication temporarily after weekend demonstrations outside its office by Sandinista supporters. It is edited by Senator Pedro Chamorro, the son of the former editor, murdered for his opposition to Somoza.

The new signs of a squeeze

of the right will complicate America's decision on whether to resume aid to Nicaragua, suspended because of the help the junta gave to the guerrillas in El Salvador. The country is in a parlous economic plight, with a balance of payments deficit of \$200m (about £90m) and the prospect of being unable to pick part of its cotton crop this year because regional instability has prevented the usual immigrant pickers from El Salvador and Honduras from coming.

Without American help, the country may be forced into the arms of Cuba, which already has 4,000 advisers there. The only leverage the Americans could then apply would be to give clandestine assistance to the Somozist guerrillas who make raids across the border from Honduras.

The new signs of a squeeze

MEPs react to protests on spending

Strasbourg, March 16.—In the mounting campaign against overspending by the European Parliament, Senator Marco Pannella, an Italian member, has produced figures showing expensive receptions and extravagant accommodation costs.

Senator Pannella's campaign, which he says he will follow up with advertisements in newspapers published in community countries, paid for out of his £45,000 annual salary, has provoked a flurry of activity.

The 17-member executive bureau of the Parliament announced this week that parliamentary delegations would travel together on charter flights in future, instead of flying individually and first class. They would confine themselves to visiting capital cities, and would not move about as tourists.

Parliamentary delegations which have recently visited Sierra Leone, Colombia and Australia have called press conferences to explain their spending, and a delegation leaving for South-East Asia next month has cut down its itinerary.

According to figures provided by Senator Pannella, the Parliament spends about \$5m a year on rent for its buildings, £204,000 a year on receptions, £227,000 on hiring cars for its members and more than £4,000 on cleaning its premises.

Delegations themselves argue that their size and expense are justified by the importance of their work. "We do not dispute Senator Pannella's figures," a parliamentary spokesman said, "but we believe that it is necessary to maintain our contacts with countries which have important agreements with the EEC."

Senator Pannella has singled out the Parliament's relations with the 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific nations linked in trade and aid agreement with the EEC as particularly wasteful. Their meetings were held in Luxembourg or Brussels, attendance was paltry, but members thronged to attend meetings in the overseas countries.—Reuters.

In brief Mauritania coup attempt fails

Algiers, March 16.—The military Government in Mauritania said today it had defeated an attempted coup organized by Morocco. One leader of the abortive coup was killed and another captured. Both were Mauritania opposition leaders living in exile.

Mr Sid Ahmed Ould B'Neijara, the Prime Minister, said in a broadcast monitored in Dakar that a suicide commando attacked the Government and presidential headquarters this afternoon. Six other people were killed.—Reuters.

MPs get to grips in Kashmir Assembly

Delhi, March 16.—A fist-fight broke out between members of the Opposition and Treasury benches in the Legislative Assembly in Kashmir today.

The fighting followed heated exchanges between the two sides after the Speaker, the Assembly President, refused to admit opposition motions seeking to censure the Government of Shaikh Muhammad Abdullah. No one was seriously hurt.—Agence France-Press.

Iranian jet hijacked

Ankara, March 16.—An Iranian Air Force C-130 transport aircraft was hijacked today by a military officer seeking political asylum in Turkey.

Ankara authorities said. The officer was only identified as a group captain. There were 12 people on board the aircraft, which was diverted to Turkey.

Egypt backs rebels

Cairo, March 16.—Egypt tonight officially confirmed for the first time that it was supplying arms to rebel forces in the Civil War in Chad.

Details of the Egyptian supplies, the Foreign Ministry said it was not prepared to "tell secrets".

Islanders sue US

Washington, March 16.—The people of Eniwetok in the Pacific atoll evacuated in 1946 to make way for United States nuclear tests, sued the United States today for \$450m (£203m). They claimed that Bikini was taken over unlawfully.

Seal death protest

Ottawa, March 16.—About 200 chanting protesters from Europe and North America marched by torchlight to Canada's Parliament last night to demand an end to the killing of seal pups off Newfoundland.

Census in Sri Lanka

Colombo, March 16.—Sri Lankans were told today to tie up their dogs, stay awake and remain indoors tomorrow night so that 70,000 census enumerators can count them and their homes.

Surinam plot foiled

Paramaribo, March 16.—The Surinam Government said today it had foiled an attempted coup yesterday by a group of army sergeants who led the plotters had been killed.

Famous names likely to appear in actress's case against tabloid

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 16

Five years ago the *National Enquirer*, a racy weekly tabloid that sells millions of copies in supermarkets across America, carried a gossip item about one of the country's most popular entertainers, Miss Carol Burnett, the comedy actress.

The article said that a "boisterous Burnett" had a "loud" argument with Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, at a fashionable Washington restaurant, later "traipsing" around the place, spilling wine on another diner.

"Not true. A complete fabrication," declared Miss Burnett, who said she had denied such an incident took

place even before the newspaper private line.

A month later the newspaper published a retraction; but this week Miss Burnett took her seat in the front row of a Los Angeles court and prepared to testify in a \$10m (£4.5m) libel case she has brought against the Florida-based publication.

A number of famous personalities, including Dr Kissinger, are expected to be called as witnesses. In the Hollywood film community the trial is also being closely watched by several other celebrities who have libel suits pending against the *National Enquirer*, a newspaper which has built an impressive circulation (four million sold, but a "pass on" readership of 18 million) by running salacious stories purporting to be the

inside truths about celebrities' private lives.

Those with suits pending include Linda Blatty, wife of best-selling author William Peter Blatty; Rory Calhoun, an actor; Marty Ingels, an agent, and his actress wife, Shirley Jones; Phil Silvers, a comedian; Rudy Vallee, a former bandleader; Jan Powell; and Dr Max Shapiro, a former dentist of Elvis Presley.

Never before has the *National Enquirer* been taken to court in a libel issue. In previous cases it has been settlements out of court.

Miss Burnett, realizing she is something of a banner carrier for her celebrity colleagues, says she is determined to go through with the case.

Commenting about the newspaper's reaction, she said: "It is tantamount to being struck by a hit-and-run driver. You are in the hospital and they send you a bouquet of crabgrass."

Her suit, seeking \$5m punitive damages and \$5m general damages, claims that the newspaper had maliciously and knowingly published false information that subjected her to "great upset, shock, mental suffering, emotional distress, shame, humiliation and embarrassment."

The suit argues that the wording of the item gave the impression that Miss Burnett was drunk at the time.

The *Enquirer's* lawyers have said a retrial is expected to last about three weeks.



Carol Burnett: "Not true."



Dr Kissinger: Likely witness

Israel told it is falling behind in arms race

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, March 16

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, told the Knesset today that Israel was unable to keep pace with the accelerating arms race in the Middle East, which, he said, must lead inexorably to a devastating war.

In strong terms, the usually soft-spoken minister, denounced the stream of arms from the Soviet Union and Europe and claimed that Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Libya were already better armed today than the United States.

He dismissed the United States' proposal to offset the damage by supplying military aid to Israel under special terms. "This is no solution," he said. "The state of Israel will not be able to stand the strain, if only economically."

Mr Shamir also challenged the American assessment that Saudi Arabia was moderate, pointing out that it had participated in all the wars against

Israel, orchestrated the recent call for a *Jihad* (holy war), and had financed Palestinian terrorists.

Mr Shamir said the Reagan Administration was violating pledges to Congress by the previous Administration in selling the Saudis extra equipment for their F15 aircraft, the most sophisticated fighters in the American arsenal, to enable them to be used against Israel.

Reporting on his meetings with officials of the Reagan Administration during his recent mission to Washington, Mr Shamir said he had found friendship and understanding but that they had been upset by the supply of the offensive parts for the F15s as well as the proposed sale of AWACS (warning and control system) aircraft.

Israelis, who had appeared to have adjusted to the American decision about the F15s, appeared deeply troubled by later reports that the Saudis will also get four AWACS aircraft.

Man shot trying to cross Wall into East Berlin

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, March 16

East German border guards today shot a man who climbed the Berlin Wall—heading from West to East. It is not known if he was killed.

The incident was unique in the 20-year history of the wall. Anyone who wants to enter East Berlin can simply walk to one of the crossing-points or take the railway.

A few drunks or mentally deranged people have crossed the fortifications from west to east in the past without being hurt.

West Berlin police said the man, aged about 40, climbed the high concrete wall and ran 50 yards across the heavily guarded "death strip." He was about to climb a fence when East German guards fired a warning shot and ordered him to stop.

Then two more shots rang out and the man fell to the ground.

Last-minute doubt over Spanish divorce Bill

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 16

Months of effort by Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Justice Minister, to give Spain a divorce law like that of West European countries, will reach a decisive stage tomorrow when the Bill goes before Parliament for approval.

But 24 hours before, the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) was still arguing whether to permit divorce by mutual consent. Its leaders had been obliged to go back on a draft permitting it, agreed in the committee stage, after an anti-divorce campaign by the Roman Catholic Church.

The battle between the progressives and the traditionalists is seriously troubling the country and the Government, only weeks after an abortive military coup and at a time

when Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, wishes above all to reassert the Government's authority. The divisions within the UCD obliged Señor Calvo Sotelo to restrict himself to expressing personal approval for the Divorce Bill favoured by the Justice Minister, who comes from the party's Social Democratic wing. But in an effort to split the UCD, the Prime Minister emphasised that the parliamentary party would take the final decisions.

Señora Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister's wife and mother of eight children, recently told a woman's magazine that she was also in favour of introducing divorce in Spain.

The UCD was founded as a non-confessional party but, stimulated by the Church, the Christian Democratic wing has

lately been increasingly active. Since Mr Antonio Innocenti, the Nuncio, arrived here in January he has made clear that the Pope's instructions are to stop the introduction in Spain of a divorce law.

After much activity by the Christian Democrats against the Justice Minister's Bill—described as permitting "a Las Vegas-style divorce in Spain"—Señor Oscar Alzaga, one of their parliamentary leaders, last week tabled a series of amendments. These would remove as grounds for divorce a six-month separation by mutual consent.

These amendments, which the bishops' conference publicly denied had inspired, hark back to a Bill proposed by an earlier Christian Democratic Justice Minister dropped by Señor Adolfo Suárez in Sep-

tember last year when he brought in Señor Fernandez Ordóñez to get a modern divorce Bill on the statute book.

The Catholic hierarchy has come under sharp criticism for its latest attitude after having adjusted to the inevitability of a modernization of Spanish society in numerous other fields.

Advertising campaigns, conferences and pressure on MPs have all been used in recent months to swing Catholic opinion against the divorce Bill. Participating in one such conference at the weekend, a Madrid theology professor gave this warning: "God has created the institution of marriage. To separate marriage from the dictates of natural law is to allow oneself to be caught up in the temptations of bestiality."

Fashion

by
Suzy Menkes

Putting in the needle

Since it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is to find a holiday outfit in July, now is the moment to put the needle to its traditional use.

Sewing went out of style when our shops were flooded with mass-produced clothes. The skill that was once the prerequisite of every genteel young lady and any housewife with a family to dress, is now booming business once again. For without a pin to pierce the price bubble of high fashion, the cost of getting dressed can be prohibitive.

Holiday clothes are a fruitful area for the home dressmaker, because it is important to most women to have something new to take away, and because the season of lightweight clothes is so very short.

You could almost count on fingers and thumbs the number of occasions during 1980 when it was possible to wear a conventional summer dress, even with its soulmate, the woolly cardigan. Cotton clothes, especially those imported from India, are still fairly cheap, but anything that makes a dent in your budget and spends weeks inside your wardrobe is still a relative luxury.

The shorts on this page will cost you £3.62 to make. The coat-dress is £7.10. The dress, which is actually a skirt and blouse, £10.87. If you add to that a fiver for zips, buttons and thread, the total comes to under £30, which is about what you would pay for a sundress off a shop rail.

Those readers who do sew will already have realised that the outfits photographed on this page come from one pattern. Summer separates are the only sensible clothes to take on holiday, because you then get the maximum use from one suitcase load. I chose a Burda pattern which has a good basic skirt (which grows into a dress, and can be made with long or short sleeves). With it go either bermuda shorts or a button-through skirt, so that the whole series can give you six different permutations: shirt-waister dress, skirt on its own, skirt unbuttoned over shorts, shorts under dress, and finally, the dress on its own as a beach wrap.

It sounds simple and it is, if you plan the fabrics according to your personal style and circumstances. I show here two contrasting moods of summer dressing: the 'preppy' American college look or the sultry jungle fashion. You could equally choose a sophisticated crisp cotton pique or a sweet flower-printed cretonne. You could make each piece in the same fabric for the ultimate in mix and match, or any garment could be made to be worn separately with other items you already own.

These sewing patterns are intended to be an inspiration

and to prove that there is absolutely nothing dowdy or makeshift about dressmaking in the eighties. It is sometimes said that the paper pattern people are unadventurous and do not react quickly enough to incoming trends. If that were once true, it is not now the case, for anything from a camisole top to a culotte skirt can be found in the current ranges.

A woman who will happily run up a frock for her daughter, is often wary about making trousers or shorts for herself. A pattern like Burda that is an exact fit, requires only that you measure yourself accurately in order to get the proper fit around the hips.

Ironically enough, the rigidly chic tailors who took me through the intricacies of pattern cutting at a prestigious Paris dressmaking school, told me that the shoulder-line (not the waist, the hips or the buttocks) marks the division between the amateur dressmaker and the professional.

I wonder how she would feel if she knew that all those hours of patient teaching are now being used to run up the spare bedroom curtains?

Beauty class

A wind of change is blowing through the beauty counters this Spring. For the first time for several seasons there is a sea change in the colours of make-up and the way you apply it.

The warm wind from the Sahara has brought us safari jackets and tropical prints in fashion, introduces a spicy colour palette that is based on either sand (shading from the palest silver green to a deep gold), or a terracotta base which warms up to a rose pink or shades down to a peaty beige.

A more bracing 'African' breeze has inspired cosmetic ranges to complement the crisp nautical clothes of the new season. This colour spectrum fixes eyes on the blue horizon, with shades from sea green to azure and shows reds and corals for lips.

Both the different looks draw a definitive line under the sweet mauves, heathers and burgundies, the rusts and browns that have recently been the fashionable colours.

Beauty houses seem to prowl in pairs for their inspiration. Both Estee Lauder with her Great American Desert colours and Revlon with the Sundance range, have drawn from the American landscape. This is rather an inspired choice for the British complexion (although both houses are international) because the Arizona rocks are tinged with pink rather than yellow which results in very wearable cosmetic colours.

Hotter, stronger shades, but in the same colour spectrum, come from the African connexion. Helena Rubinstein's Sahara Colours make effective use of peach and coral for both eyes and lips. Max Factor launch their 'Mad African' Sands collection next month with a strong sapphire blue (they call it 'oasis') and a hot orange lipstick.

A vivid banana yellow is in Mary Quant's Hot Tropics collection, which goes on sale nationwide from today and should do as much as the crocuses to brighten up our Spring.

The final source of inspiration of the African look is the waters of the Nile from which both the prestigious houses of Orlane and Harriet Hubbard Ayer have drunk. I do not know whether this romantic river is really as clear and unpolluted as these make-up ranges suggest, but Ayer's Lazulite eyeshadow and Orlane's Nile Blue from the Vallée du Nil collection are both

appealing. Off on their heels to the chic French Atlantic coast went Ultima II and Langome. The Deauville range from Ultima II is strong on coral and red with a peaty sea shell effect for eyes. The same spirit inspires Langome with 'Biarritz', and both these houses will be popular with women who feel nervous at the idea of painting their eyes red.

Whatever your own predilections or preconceptions about make-up, I do think that it is important to be receptive to new colours and to the manner of applying them.

The current make-up looks rely on blending colours so that there are no sharp lines of definition between cheeks, eyes and lips, or between the areas, like cheekbones, that you highlight and others that you shade away.

The duo-pack of eyeshadows is now a standard cosmetic line, and watching what the experts have put together (like Quant's banana yellow and burnt orange) is instructive.

The leading houses like Estee Lauder and Orlane are now making four-shadow packs, and you really are meant to blend these colours together, as you are with duo eye crayons (like a double ended pencil).

It is all a far cry from the days of dabbing on a bit of blue shadow to match your eyes and on lipstick to go with everything.

You even need a battery of applicators to get a professional finish (Boots have a good kit of four brushes and sponges for £1.99).

Many women have been left behind by the tide of new ideas, stranded with the make-up ideas of earlier days. Because it is so inhibiting (and expensive) to try out the newest looks, I welcome the New Beauty Clinics set up by Helena Rubinstein this Spring.

Starting with Debenhams in Gloucester (18-21 March) and continuing through major stores nationwide, Rubinstein will hold morning and afternoon classes (with a late night or Saturday session for working women). Just ten 'pupils' and you have to book will be shown the principles of shading, highlighting and the face and allowed to experiment with colours and products. The classes cost £3 (refundable against a make-up purchase) and future dates include Selfridges in London (18 April - 22 May), Howells in Cardiff (20 - 23 May), Debenhams, Sheffield (19 - 22 August) and many more.

Law Report March 16 1981

Arbitrator's power to award interest on demurrage payment

Tehno-Imper v Gebr van Weelde Scheepvaartkantoor BV

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgments delivered March 12] Declaring unanimously that modern conditions with radical changes in the value of money require an urgent reappraisal of the common law rule on interest, the Court, Appeal, by a majority, held that an arbitrator in an arbitration dealing with shipping matters within Admiralty jurisdiction had power to award interest on sums due and unpaid.

The court, in reserved judgments, Lord Justice Oliver dissenting, allowed appeal by Dutch shipowners, Gebr van Weelde Scheepvaartkantoor BV, from Mr Justice Parker who held (1980) 1 Lloyd's Rep 484 in *Tehno-Imper v Gebr van Weelde Scheepvaartkantoor BV* that the arbitrator had no power to award interest on the late payment of demurrage or interest upon that interest from the date of the demurrage payments to the date of the arbitrator's award of interest.

Section 3 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934, provides: "(1) any proceedings in any court of record for the recovery of any debt or damages, the court may, if it thinks fit, order that there shall be included in the sum for which judgment is given interest at such rate as it thinks fit on the whole or any part of the debt or damages for the whole or any part of the period between the date when the cause of action arose and the date of the judgment: Provided that nothing in this section (a) shall authorise the giving of interest upon interest, or (b) shall apply in relation to any debt upon which interest is payable as of right whether by virtue of any agreement or otherwise."

Section 1 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1956, provides: "(1) The Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court shall be as follows: ... jurisdiction to hear and determine any of the following questions, or claims, or disputes, (a) any claim arising out of any agreement relating to the carriage of goods in a ship or the use or hire of a ship ... the House of Lords was divided 3-2.

Mr Stewart Boyd and Mr Jeffrey Gaudes for the owners; Mr Richard Atkins for the charterers.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court was the jurisdiction of the Admiralty in 1956. In all the other legal systems of the world the general rule was that the withholding of a debt entitled the creditor to interest.

On principle it seemed clear that arbitrators were allowed to award damages for non-payment of money in those cases where such damage was within the reasonable contemplation of the parties under the charterparty rule, and that such damage could be assessed by taking a reasonable rate of interest.

The charterparty had never been overruled and the text books and arbitrators had treated that case as giving arbitrators the power to award interest. It had been the practice in commercial arbitrations in the City of London to award interest on the amount found to be due. The *First Lloyd's* (1978) 1 Lloyd's Rep 16, 19. Whenever arbitrators made an award for the whole or part of the principal sum or on cross-claims they had a discretion to award damages in the shape of interest for the period when the debt or damages had been withheld.

Category (2) should come within the same principle as category (1). Mr Justice Hewart had been entitled to award damages for non-payment of money. It had been the practice in commercial arbitrations in the City of London to award interest on the amount found to be due. The *First Lloyd's* (1978) 1 Lloyd's Rep 16, 19. Whenever arbitrators made an award for the whole or part of the principal sum or on cross-claims they had a discretion to award damages in the shape of interest for the period when the debt or damages had been withheld.

The arbitrator had made it clear "that the rule, if it be the rule, that, in the absence of a term to the contrary effect in the contract, a debtor can delay payment as long as he likes, and can avoid liability for interest by paying the principal sum at any time, is one which does not accord with justice nor commercial common sense."

No doubt the arbitrator had made his interim award because the charterparty did not say whether maritime arbitrators in the City of London could award interest on late payments. Mr Justice Parker had refused to set aside the award.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeal. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge applied the wrong standard of care. It was initially said that since rider and passenger were participating in an extremely dangerous sport, no duty of care was involved at all. That was certainly wrong. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge also found the motor club negligent by virtue of the recovery vehicle being driven on the escape road. The club's principal point in the appeal was that it was not foreseeable that such an accident should have happened in the way it did, as there was a most improbable combination of circumstances on each other—the brake failure, the missing of the gear, and then the collision with the recovery vehicle.

The test was set down by Lord Reid in *The Vagabond* (No 2) (1967) 1 AC 617, 642: "... a person must be regarded as negligent if he does not take steps to eliminate a risk which he knows or ought to know is a real risk and not a mere possibility which would never influence the mind of a reasonable man ... it is justifiable not to take steps to eliminate a real risk if it is small and if the circumstances are such that a reasonable man, careful of his neighbour, would think it right to neglect it."

the award aside. The owners appealed.

There were three categories of cases: (1) where the principal sum had not been paid before the award and that principal sum was claimed with interest; (2) where the principal sum had been paid after commencement of the arbitration but before the making of the award; and interest or damages were claimed for the period it was outstanding; (3) where the principal sum had been paid before the commencement of the arbitration and interest was claimed for the period of delay.

As to category (1), when the common law courts were developing their rules about interest, there was a stable currency. Both Lord Mansfield and Chief Justice Best would have allowed juries to award interest as damages. But in *Page v Newman* (1829) 3 B & C 378, Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice, had ruled otherwise, although in *The Badger* (1815) 2 B & A 691 he had himself with the judge's Bench held that arbitrators could award interest when in their discretion they thought proper.

The House of Lords in *London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co v South Eastern Railway Co* (1893) AC 429 had affirmed with reluctance a common law rule that arbitrators were not subject to it.

On the same principles in category (3), if a debtor delayed payment for a long time, he should not be able to avoid paying interest by paying just before the appointment of an arbitrator. Arbitrators had a wide discretion to award interest whenever it was just and equitable to do so. But they might rarely allow it when the principal sum had been paid before the arbitration started, and the claim was for interest alone with no other claim or cross claim.

The appeal should be allowed and the case remitted to the arbitrator to consider whether and to what extent interest should be allowed on the late payment of demurrage.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, dissenting, said that the arbitrator's award was reasonable and offered one's sense of justice. The judge had held that the *London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co v South Eastern Railway Co* case, which represented the common law of England and was binding on the court, was fatal to the owners' claim. The arbitrator was bound to apply the common law rule with regard to interest, it must be fatal to the owners. In *Page v Newman* (1829) 3 B & A 691, the House of Lords had held that an arbitrator had no power to award interest.

So far as *The Badger* stated a principle it was no longer good law. Whatever might have been the origins of the common law rule as to interest, there came a time when it had been so long observed and so authoritatively pronounced that it had to be accepted as part of the substantive law. His Lordship did not see how one could apply a different rule to English arbitrations without discarding the basic implied term that the arbitrator should decide in accordance with the rights of the parties under English law.

It was clear from the authorities that the High Court or Divisional Court had no jurisdiction to entertain claims for demurrage under charter parties. His Lordship found it impossible to imagine that the legislature had by section 1 of the 1956 Act freed, by a side-wind, one branch of the same division of the High Court from the shackles of the *London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co* case.

Modern conditions required an urgent reappraisal of the common law rule with regard to interest. His Lordship's doubt was only whether the Court of Appeal could do so even in the limited sphere of arbitration. Regrettably he would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the case involved claims falling within the equitable principle referred to by Lord Justice Brandon in *The Aldora*, at p 733. The appeal should be allowed.

Solicitors: Thomas Cooper & Stribbard; William A. Crump & Son.

Court of Appeal

payment for a year, he was a cheat, at any rate in commercial transactions where traders conducted business on credit. By withholding the sum the debtor saved himself from paying interest and compelled the creditor to pay it instead. It was unjust that a debtor should be able to withhold payment of the debt till the creditor issued a writ or demanded arbitration. The radical changes in the concept of money and its value called for a reappraisal of the position. Awards could now be given in a foreign currency.

Mr Donald Davies, an experienced arbitrator, had written to the court saying that until Mr Justice Parker's judgment he and Justice Parker's judgment colleagues had awarded interest when money was paid late provided he issued the award on another ship thought that it was open to award interest by way of damages where claimants had suffered loss by being kept out of their money.

Where interest could be awarded, it was in the arbitrator's discretion to award it with yearly or half-yearly rests. Although interest upon interest was forbidden by the 1934 Act, arbitrators were not subject to it.

On the same principles in category (3), if a debtor delayed payment for a long time, he should not be able to avoid paying interest by paying just before the appointment of an arbitrator. Arbitrators had a wide discretion to award interest whenever it was just and equitable to do so. But they might rarely allow it when the principal sum had been paid before the arbitration started, and the claim was for interest alone with no other claim or cross claim.

The appeal should be allowed and the case remitted to the arbitrator to consider whether and to what extent interest should be allowed on the late payment of demurrage.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, dissenting, said that the arbitrator's award was reasonable and offered one's sense of justice. The judge had held that the *London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co v South Eastern Railway Co* case, which represented the common law of England and was binding on the court, was fatal to the owners' claim. The arbitrator was bound to apply the common law rule with regard to interest, it must be fatal to the owners. In *Page v Newman* (1829) 3 B & A 691, the House of Lords had held that an arbitrator had no power to award interest.

So far as *The Badger* stated a principle it was no longer good law. Whatever might have been the origins of the common law rule as to interest, there came a time when it had been so long observed and so authoritatively pronounced that it had to be accepted as part of the substantive law. His Lordship did not see how one could apply a different rule to English arbitrations without discarding the basic implied term that the arbitrator should decide in accordance with the rights of the parties under English law.

It was clear from the authorities that the High Court or Divisional Court had no jurisdiction to entertain claims for demurrage under charter parties. His Lordship found it impossible to imagine that the legislature had by section 1 of the 1956 Act freed, by a side-wind, one branch of the same division of the High Court from the shackles of the *London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co* case.

Modern conditions required an urgent reappraisal of the common law rule with regard to interest. His Lordship's doubt was only whether the Court of Appeal could do so even in the limited sphere of arbitration. Regrettably he would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the case involved claims falling within the equitable principle referred to by Lord Justice Brandon in *The Aldora*, at p 733. The appeal should be allowed.

Solicitors: Thomas Cooper & Stribbard; William A. Crump & Son.

Duty of care in motorcycle race

Harrison v Vincent and Others
Before Sir John Arnold, President, Lord Justice Brandon and Lord Justice Oliver
[Judgments delivered March 11]

Where an accident occurred in the course of a motor cycle race, the duty of care was not limited to the participants in the race, but extended to spectators and other persons who were in the vicinity of the race. The judge found that the plaintiff had been injured by a motorcycle which had come out of a similar breakage from the same cause had occurred some days before the race, and that the plaintiff had been injured by a motorcycle which had come out of a similar breakage from the same cause had occurred some days before the race, and that the plaintiff had been injured by a motorcycle which had come out of a similar breakage from the same cause had occurred some days before the race.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeal. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge applied the wrong standard of care. It was initially said that since rider and passenger were participating in an extremely dangerous sport, no duty of care was involved at all. That was certainly wrong. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge also found the motor club negligent by virtue of the recovery vehicle being driven on the escape road. The club's principal point in the appeal was that it was not foreseeable that such an accident should have happened in the way it did, as there was a most improbable combination of circumstances on each other—the brake failure, the missing of the gear, and then the collision with the recovery vehicle.

employed him was that there had been a negligent failure to align the rear hub in the mechanism properly and to inspect it adequately. The brake, a disc brake, worked by two pads, one on each side of the hub. The pads were kept in place by two split-pins. The judge found that the pins had broken owing to misalignment of the pads, and the pads had come out. A similar breakage from the same cause had occurred some days before the race, and that the plaintiff had been injured by a motorcycle which had come out of a similar breakage from the same cause had occurred some days before the race.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeal. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge applied the wrong standard of care. It was initially said that since rider and passenger were participating in an extremely dangerous sport, no duty of care was involved at all. That was certainly wrong. The main thrust of the argument, however, was based on *Woodbridge v Sumner* (1963) 2 QB 44, that there was a modified duty of care, so that only a reckless disregard for the plaintiff would found negligence. That standard would have been relevant if the objection had been to Mr Vincent's negligence. But the acts complained of were not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, but in the calm of the workshop. The normal standard of care applied.

The judge also found the motor club negligent by virtue of the recovery vehicle being driven on the escape road. The club's principal point in the appeal was that it was not foreseeable that such an accident should have happened in the way it did, as there was a most improbable combination of circumstances on each other—the brake failure, the missing of the gear, and then the collision with the recovery vehicle.

The test was set down by Lord Reid in *The Vagabond* (No 2) (1967) 1 AC 617, 642: "... a person must be regarded as negligent if he does not take steps to eliminate a risk which he knows or ought to know is a real risk and not a mere possibility which would never influence the mind of a reasonable man ... it is justifiable not to take steps to eliminate a real risk if it is small and if the circumstances are such that a reasonable man, careful of his neighbour, would think it right to neglect it."

There was no principle that failed to comply with the F.M.I. rule was necessarily negligent; their relevance was that there must be a reasonable excuse if any rule was not complied with. It was not a defence to say, as the motor club did, that such an accident had never happened before. Brake failures were a constant danger in motor racing, and the motor club had a duty to assess dangers which a carefree competitor would disregard. The combination of circumstances was certainly unfortunate, but was not fantastic, and should have been in the club's reasonable contemplation. There was therefore a breach of duty.

The club also advanced an argument based on violent non fit injuria. The judge found as a fact that the plaintiff was not aware of the presence of the recovery vehicle; he could not therefore have been violent to the risk to which he was being exposed.

There was a final issue on damages for loss of future earnings. The plaintiff, aged 42 at the date of trial, was a professional motor maker, but would not again be able to earn anything as an employed person. He was, however, involved in a project for the design and construction of a "superbike", a sort of 30-cv. machine, which the judge thought could be brought to fruition with the help of the damages awarded. Using *Lim Poh Choo v Camden and Islington Health Authority* (1979) QB 96, a case about a psychiatrist aged 41 at the date of the trial, as a guide, the judge awarded a starting point of 12 years at 12 in view of the expectation of some profit from the superbike enterprise.

It was arguable that there was no significant difference between a motor maker and a psychiatrist, but the figure of 12 years at the top end of the bracket. It was not, however, 50 out of line as to justify the court interest in the case.

Lord Justice Brandon agreed. Lord Justice Watkins, concurring, said that a multiplier of 12 or 14 was by no means exceptional for a workman aged 42 or thereabouts in sound health and profitable employment.

Solicitors: Argyle & Sons, Tamworth; Tindall, Hollinhead & Moody, Stoke-on-Trent; Evershed & Tomkinson, Birmingham.

BENNION
Oyez Publishing Limited
11/13 Norwich Street
London EC4A 1AB
Tel: 01-404-5721
Price: £10 plus 1 p.p.
STATUTE LAW

Fresh permutations on the sew-it-yourself holiday wardrobe.

Left: the jungle print dress worn as a beach wrap. Cotton (90 cm wide) £2.45 a metre from John Lewis. Swimsuit by Jer-Sa from a selection at Debenhams and Dickins and Jones.

Right: Madras shirt in Indian cotton (101 cm wide) £2.90 a metre from Liberty. Shorts in cotton gaberdine (150 cm wide) £3.45 a metre from John Lewis. Three-button striped T-shirt by Sun & Sand from a selection at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.



SIMONE MIRMAN
Hats for weddings and garden parties.
SIMONE MIRMAN
Hats for every kind of race meeting.
SIMONE MIRMAN
Hats for all occasions - even rainy days...
9, Chesham Road, Belgaville.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

at Fenwick's of Bond Street.

Cricket

West Indian bowlers want to be a hit with the bat as well

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Bridgetown, March 16

With less than five weeks of the tour of the West Indies remaining, the chances are that Ken Barrington's place as assistant manager will not be filled, though a final decision on this may be made for a day or two. Barrington's main cricketing function, in which he involved himself so wholeheartedly, was to organise the team's practice. Alan Smith, the manager, and Geoff Miller, the vice-captain, will now do more of that.

Also out here until the end of the fourth Test match, as before, are Peter Lush, one of the assistant secretaries of the Test and County Cricket Board who can lend an administrative hand, and a very close friend of Barrington's, who is also in Barbados to watch the third Test match, could be asked to stay on. Wilson is a school at Lord's. David Brown, now Warwickshire's manager, is another possibility. He was on the telephone to Mr Smith this morning, but that was mainly about Warwickshire matters.

The two captains, Ian Botham and Clive Lloyd, both paid tribute to Barrington this morning. Referring to him as a "very close friend" and "a man who has given me a great deal of help and advice," he said: "He was a genuine cricket enthusiast and a great person."

Of our side," he added, "and I only hope his hopes and wishes will be fulfilled. Botham thought that 'in all the circumstances' his side did a good job yesterday."

Lloyd, who described Barrington as "a lovely fellow", hopes for a lead of 500 when the match resumes on Saturday. The West Indies are already 388 ahead with five wickets remaining and expects the bounce to stay in the pitch. "Now that Croft (Saturday's night-watcher) has made some runs all his bowlers want a hit," he said.

Lloyd reckons Holding to have bowled two yards faster at times in the past than he does now, and says that he himself feels in better batting form than for a long time. As for Richards, Lloyd had not seen him more than a few times, but he was very impressed by the batsman's close partnership with yesterday or show greater application in the nets before the start. In his previous eight Tests, Lloyd's Bridgetown pitch Richards's highest score had been 38, which must be some extent be an indication of the conditions.

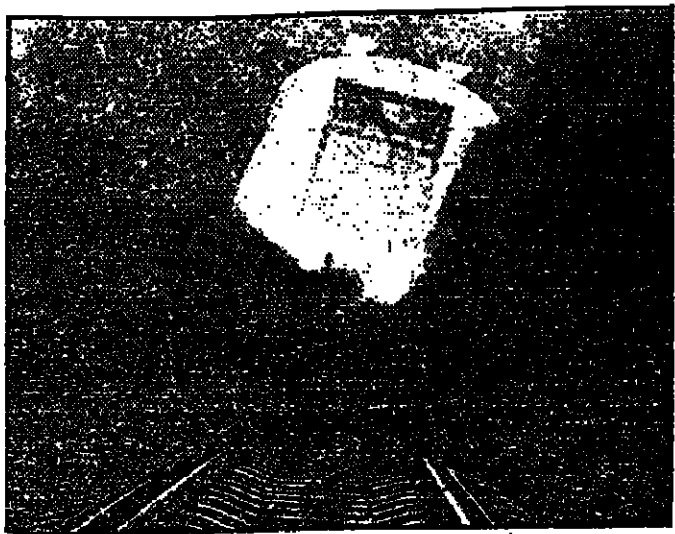
Among Trinidadians there was a feeling that Richards displayed unreasonable selfishness in refusing to bat here, or Ray Lush, who is also in Barbados to watch the third Test match, could be asked to stay on. Wilson is a school at Lord's. David Brown, now Warwickshire's manager, is another possibility. He was on the telephone to Mr Smith this morning, but that was mainly about Warwickshire matters.

The two captains, Ian Botham and Clive Lloyd, both paid tribute to Barrington this morning. Referring to him as a "very close friend" and "a man who has given me a great deal of help and advice," he said: "He was a genuine cricket enthusiast and a great person."

view now is that England will do well to take the match beyond mid-afternoon on Wednesday. Asked how he felt his own batsmen would fare against Croft, Garner, Holding and Roberts on this Kensington pitch, Lloyd said it would be "interesting" to find out. At the end of the present series there may be a match along these lines, played in Jamaica, provided the right sponsorship can be found. The idea is to "award the series" to the bowlers in a total of 250 and for the batsmen to try to do better to 50 overs.

It would have given England's batsmen a "very good" opportunity to test their batting against the West Indian fast bowlers, no pleasure to hear Lloyd say that the pitch at Sabina Park, which was played in faster than the one on which England were bowled out on Saturday for 122. What Sabina Park does have, though, is a truer, less-perpendicular bounce, which should make batting there a genuine speed 3 less perilous business.

Test match scoreboard
WEST INDIES: First Innings, 266
1. J. Garner 40, 2. G. Miller 30, 3. G. Miller 30, 4. G. Miller 30, 5. G. Miller 30, 6. G. Miller 30, 7. G. Miller 30, 8. G. Miller 30, 9. G. Miller 30, 10. G. Miller 30, 11. G. Miller 30, 12. G. Miller 30, 13. G. Miller 30, 14. G. Miller 30, 15. G. Miller 30, 16. G. Miller 30, 17. G. Miller 30, 18. G. Miller 30, 19. G. Miller 30, 20. G. Miller 30, 21. G. Miller 30, 22. G. Miller 30, 23. G. Miller 30, 24. G. Miller 30, 25. G. Miller 30, 26. G. Miller 30, 27. G. Miller 30, 28. G. Miller 30, 29. G. Miller 30, 30. G. Miller 30, 31. G. Miller 30, 32. G. Miller 30, 33. G. Miller 30, 34. G. Miller 30, 35. G. Miller 30, 36. G. Miller 30, 37. G. Miller 30, 38. G. Miller 30, 39. G. Miller 30, 40. G. Miller 30, 41. G. Miller 30, 42. G. Miller 30, 43. G. Miller 30, 44. G. Miller 30, 45. G. Miller 30, 46. G. Miller 30, 47. G. Miller 30, 48. G. Miller 30, 49. G. Miller 30, 50. G. Miller 30, 51. G. Miller 30, 52. G. Miller 30, 53. G. Miller 30, 54. G. Miller 30, 55. G. Miller 30, 56. G. Miller 30, 57. G. Miller 30, 58. G. Miller 30, 59. G. Miller 30, 60. G. Miller 30, 61. G. Miller 30, 62. G. Miller 30, 63. G. Miller 30, 64. G. Miller 30, 65. G. Miller 30, 66. G. Miller 30, 67. G. Miller 30, 68. G. Miller 30, 69. G. Miller 30, 70. G. Miller 30, 71. G. Miller 30, 72. G. Miller 30, 73. G. Miller 30, 74. G. Miller 30, 75. G. Miller 30, 76. G. Miller 30, 77. G. Miller 30, 78. G. Miller 30, 79. G. Miller 30, 80. G. Miller 30, 81. G. Miller 30, 82. G. Miller 30, 83. G. Miller 30, 84. G. Miller 30, 85. G. Miller 30, 86. G. Miller 30, 87. G. Miller 30, 88. G. Miller 30, 89. G. Miller 30, 90. G. Miller 30, 91. G. Miller 30, 92. G. Miller 30, 93. G. Miller 30, 94. G. Miller 30, 95. G. Miller 30, 96. G. Miller 30, 97. G. Miller 30, 98. G. Miller 30, 99. G. Miller 30, 100. G. Miller 30, 101. G. Miller 30, 102. G. Miller 30, 103. G. Miller 30, 104. G. Miller 30, 105. G. Miller 30, 106. G. Miller 30, 107. G. Miller 30, 108. G. Miller 30, 109. G. Miller 30, 110. G. Miller 30, 111. G. Miller 30, 112. G. Miller 30, 113. G. Miller 30, 114. G. Miller 30, 115. G. Miller 30, 116. G. Miller 30, 117. G. Miller 30, 118. G. Miller 30, 119. G. Miller 30, 120. G. Miller 30, 121. G. Miller 30, 122. G. Miller 30, 123. G. Miller 30, 124. G. Miller 30, 125. G. Miller 30, 126. G. Miller 30, 127. G. Miller 30, 128. G. Miller 30, 129. G. Miller 30, 130. G. Miller 30, 131. G. Miller 30, 132. G. Miller 30, 133. G. Miller 30, 134. G. Miller 30, 135. G. Miller 30, 136. G. Miller 30, 137. G. Miller 30, 138. G. Miller 30, 139. G. Miller 30, 140. G. Miller 30, 141. G. Miller 30, 142. G. Miller 30, 143. G. Miller 30, 144. G. Miller 30, 145. G. Miller 30, 146. G. Miller 30, 147. G. Miller 30, 148. G. Miller 30, 149. G. Miller 30, 150. G. Miller 30, 151. G. Miller 30, 152. G. Miller 30, 153. G. Miller 30, 154. G. Miller 30, 155. G. Miller 30, 156. G. Miller 30, 157. G. Miller 30, 158. G. Miller 30, 159. G. Miller 30, 160. G. Miller 30, 161. G. Miller 30, 162. G. Miller 30, 163. G. Miller 30, 164. G. Miller 30, 165. G. Miller 30, 166. G. Miller 30, 167. G. Miller 30, 168. G. Miller 30, 169. G. Miller 30, 170. G. Miller 30, 171. G. Miller 30, 172. G. Miller 30, 173. G. Miller 30, 174. G. Miller 30, 175. G. Miller 30, 176. G. Miller 30, 177. G. Miller 30, 178. G. Miller 30, 179. G. Miller 30, 180. G. Miller 30, 181. G. Miller 30, 182. G. Miller 30, 183. G. Miller 30, 184. G. Miller 30, 185. G. Miller 30, 186. G. Miller 30, 187. G. Miller 30, 188. G. Miller 30, 189. G. Miller 30, 190. G. Miller 30, 191. G. Miller 30, 192. G. Miller 30, 193. G. Miller 30, 194. G. Miller 30, 195. G. Miller 30, 196. G. Miller 30, 197. G. Miller 30, 198. G. Miller 30, 199. G. Miller 30, 200. G. Miller 30, 201. G. Miller 30, 202. G. Miller 30, 203. G. Miller 30, 204. G. Miller 30, 205. G. Miller 30, 206. G. Miller 30, 207. G. Miller 30, 208. G. Miller 30, 209. G. Miller 30, 210. G. Miller 30, 211. G. Miller 30, 212. G. Miller 30, 213. G. Miller 30, 214. G. Miller 30, 215. G. Miller 30, 216. G. Miller 30, 217. G. Miller 30, 218. G. Miller 30, 219. G. Miller 30, 220. G. Miller 30, 221. G. Miller 30, 222. G. Miller 30, 223. G. Miller 30, 224. G. Miller 30, 225. G. Miller 30, 226. G. Miller 30, 227. G. Miller 30, 228. G. Miller 30, 229. G. Miller 30, 230. G. Miller 30, 231. G. Miller 30, 232. G. Miller 30, 233. G. Miller 30, 234. G. Miller 30, 235. G. Miller 30, 236. G. Miller 30, 237. G. Miller 30, 238. G. Miller 30, 239. G. Miller 30, 240. G. Miller 30, 241. G. Miller 30, 242. G. Miller 30, 243. G. Miller 30, 244. G. Miller 30, 245. G. Miller 30, 246. G. Miller 30, 247. G. Miller 30, 248. G. Miller 30, 249. G. Miller 30, 250. G. Miller 30, 251. G. Miller 30, 252. G. Miller 30, 253. G. Miller 30, 254. G. Miller 30, 255. G. Miller 30, 256. G. Miller 30, 257. G. Miller 30, 258. G. Miller 30, 259. G. Miller 30, 260. G. Miller 30, 261. G. Miller 30, 262. G. Miller 30, 263. G. Miller 30, 264. G. Miller 30, 265. G. Miller 30, 266. G. Miller 30, 267. G. Miller 30, 268. G. Miller 30, 269. G. Miller 30, 270. G. Miller 30, 271. G. Miller 30, 272. G. Miller 30, 273. G. Miller 30, 274. G. Miller 30, 275. G. Miller 30, 276. G. Miller 30, 277. G. Miller 30, 278. G. Miller 30, 279. G. Miller 30, 280. G. Miller 30, 281. G. Miller 30, 282. G. Miller 30, 283. G. Miller 30, 284. G. Miller 30, 285. G. Miller 30, 286. G. Miller 30, 287. G. Miller 30, 288. G. Miller 30, 289. G. Miller 30, 290. G. Miller 30, 291. G. Miller 30, 292. G. Miller 30, 293. G. Miller 30, 294. G. Miller 30, 295. G. Miller 30, 296. G. Miller 30, 297. G. Miller 30, 298. G. Miller 30, 299. G. Miller 30, 300. G. Miller 30, 301. G. Miller 30, 302. G. Miller 30, 303. G. Miller 30, 304. G. Miller 30, 305. G. Miller 30, 306. G. Miller 30, 307. G. Miller 30, 308. G. Miller 30, 309. G. Miller 30, 310. G. Miller 30, 311. G. Miller 30, 312. G. Miller 30, 313. G. Miller 30, 314. G. Miller 30, 315. G. Miller 30, 316. G. Miller 30, 317. G. Miller 30, 318. G. Miller 30, 319. G. Miller 30, 320. G. Miller 30, 321. G. Miller 30, 322. G. Miller 30, 323. G. Miller 30, 324. G. Miller 30, 325. G. Miller 30, 326. G. Miller 30, 327. G. Miller 30, 328. G. Miller 30, 329. G. Miller 30, 330. G. Miller 30, 331. G. Miller 30, 332. G. Miller 30, 333. G. Miller 30, 334. G. Miller 30, 335. G. Miller 30, 336. G. Miller 30, 337. G. Miller 30, 338. G. Miller 30, 339. G. Miller 30, 340. G. Miller 30, 341. G. Miller 30, 342. G. Miller 30, 343. G. Miller 30, 344. G. Miller 30, 345. G. Miller 30, 346. G. Miller 30, 347. G. Miller 30, 348. G. Miller 30, 349. G. Miller 30, 350. G. Miller 30, 351. G. Miller 30, 352. G. Miller 30, 353. G. Miller 30, 354. G. Miller 30, 355. G. Miller 30, 356. G. Miller 30, 357. G. Miller 30, 358. G. Miller 30, 359. G. Miller 30, 360. G. Miller 30, 361. G. Miller 30, 362. G. Miller 30, 363. G. Miller 30, 364. G. Miller 30, 365. G. Miller 30, 366. G. Miller 30, 367. G. Miller 30, 368. G. Miller 30, 369. G. Miller 30, 370. G. Miller 30, 371. G. Miller 30, 372. G. Miller 30, 373. G. Miller 30, 374. G. Miller 30, 375. G. Miller 30, 376. G. Miller 30, 377. G. Miller 30, 378. G. Miller 30, 379. G. Miller 30, 380. G. Miller 30, 381. G. Miller 30, 382. G. Miller 30, 383. G. Miller 30, 384. G. Miller 30, 385. G. Miller 30, 386. G. Miller 30, 387. G. Miller 30, 388. G. Miller 30, 389. G. Miller 30, 390. G. Miller 30, 391. G. Miller 30, 392. G. Miller 30, 393. G. Miller 30, 394. G. Miller 30, 395. G. Miller 30, 396. G. Miller 30, 397. G. Miller 30, 398. G. Miller 30, 399. G. Miller 30, 400. G. Miller 30, 401. G. Miller 30, 402. G. Miller 30, 403. G. Miller 30, 404. G. Miller 30, 405. G. Miller 30, 406. G. Miller 30, 407. G. Miller 30, 408. G. Miller 30, 409. G. Miller 30, 410. G. Miller 30, 411. G. Miller 30, 412. G. Miller 30, 413. G. Miller 30, 414. G. Miller 30, 415. G. Miller 30, 416. G. Miller 30, 417. G. Miller 30, 418. G. Miller 30, 419. G. Miller 30, 420. G. Miller 30, 421. G. Miller 30, 422. G. Miller 30, 423. G. Miller 30, 424. G. Miller 30, 425. G. Miller 30, 426. G. Miller 30, 427. G. Miller 30, 428. G. Miller 30, 429. G. Miller 30, 430. G. Miller 30, 431. G. Miller 30, 432. G. Miller 30, 433. G. Miller 30, 434. G. Miller 30, 435. G. Miller 30, 436. G. Miller 30, 437. G. Miller 30, 438. G. Miller 30, 439. G. Miller 30, 440. G. Miller 30, 441. G. Miller 30, 442. G. Miller 30, 443. G. Miller 30, 444. G. Miller 30, 445. G. Miller 30, 446. G. Miller 30, 447. G. Miller 30, 448. G. Miller 30, 449. G. Miller 30, 450. G. Miller 30, 451. G. Miller 30, 452. G. Miller 30, 453. G. Miller 30, 454. G. Miller 30, 455. G. Miller 30, 456. G. Miller 30, 457. G. Miller 30, 458. G. Miller 30, 459. G. Miller 30, 460. G. Miller 30, 461. G. Miller 30, 462. G. Miller 30, 463. G. Miller 30, 464. G. Miller 30, 465. G. Miller 30, 466. G. Miller 30, 467. G. Miller 30, 468. G. Miller 30, 469. G. Miller 30, 470. G. Miller 30, 471. G. Miller 30, 472. G. Miller 30, 473. G. Miller 30, 474. G. Miller 30, 475. G. Miller 30, 476. G. Miller 30, 477. G. Miller 30, 478. G. Miller 30, 479. G. Miller 30, 480. G. Miller 30, 481. G. Miller 30, 482. G. Miller 30, 483. G. Miller 30, 484. G. Miller 30, 485. G. Miller 30, 486. G. Miller 30, 487. G. Miller 30, 488. G. Miller 30, 489. G. Miller 30, 490. G. Miller 30, 491. G. Miller 30, 492. G. Miller 30, 493. G. Miller 30, 494. G. Miller 30, 495. G. Miller 30, 496. G. Miller 30, 497. G. Miller 30, 498. G. Miller 30, 499. G. Miller 30, 500. G. Miller 30, 501. G. Miller 30, 502. G. Miller 30, 503. G. Miller 30, 504. G. Miller 30, 505. G. Miller 30, 506. G. Miller 30, 507. G. Miller 30, 508. G. Miller 30, 509. G. Miller 30, 510. G. Miller 30, 511. G. Miller 30, 512. G. Miller 30, 513. G. Miller 30, 514. G. Miller 30, 515. G. Miller 30, 516. G. Miller 30, 517. G. Miller 30, 518. G. Miller 30, 519. G. Miller 30, 520. G. Miller 30, 521. G. Miller 30, 522. G. Miller 30, 523. G. Miller 30, 524. G. Miller 30, 525. G. Miller 30, 526. G. Miller 30, 527. G. Miller 30, 528. G. Miller 30, 529. G. Miller 30, 530. G. Miller 30, 531. G. Miller 30, 532. G. Miller 30, 533. G. Miller 30, 534. G. Miller 30, 535. G. Miller 30, 536. G. Miller 30, 537. G. Miller 30, 538. G. Miller 30, 539. G. Miller 30, 540. G. Miller 30, 541. G. Miller 30, 542. G. Miller 30, 543. G. Miller 30, 544. G. Miller 30, 545. G. Miller 30, 546. G. Miller 30, 547. G. Miller 30, 548. G. Miller 30, 549. G. Miller 30, 550. G. Miller 30, 551. G. Miller 30, 552. G. Miller 30, 553. G. Miller 30, 554. G. Miller 30, 555. G. Miller 30, 556. G. Miller 30, 557. G. Miller 30, 558. G. Miller 30, 559. G. Miller 30, 560. G. Miller 30, 561. G. Miller 30, 562. G. Miller 30, 563. G. Miller 30, 564. G. Miller 30, 565. G. Miller 30, 566. G. Miller 30, 567. G. Miller 30, 568. G. Miller 30, 569. G. Miller 30, 570. G. Miller 30, 571. G. Miller 30, 572. G. Miller 30, 573. G. Miller 30, 574. G. Miller 30, 575. G. Miller 30, 576. G. Miller 30, 577. G. Miller 30, 578. G. Miller 30, 579. G. Miller 30, 580. G. Miller 30, 581. G. Miller 30, 582. G. Miller 30, 583. G. Miller 30, 584. G. Miller 30, 585. G. Miller 30, 586. G. Miller 30, 587. G. Miller 30, 588. G. Miller 30, 589. G. Miller 30, 590. G. Miller 30, 591. G. Miller 30, 592. G. Miller 30, 593. G. Miller 30, 594. G. Miller 30, 595. G. Miller 30, 596. G. Miller 30, 597. G. Miller 30, 598. G. Miller 30, 599. G. Miller 30, 600. G. Miller 30, 601. G. Miller 30, 602. G. Miller 30, 603. G. Miller 30, 604. G. Miller 30, 605. G. Miller 30, 606. G. Miller 30, 607. G. Miller 30, 608. G. Miller 30, 609. G. Miller 30, 610. G. Miller 30, 611. G. Miller 30, 612. G. Miller 30, 613. G. Miller 30, 614. G. Miller 30, 615. G. Miller 30, 616. G. Miller 30, 617. G. Miller 30, 618. G. Miller 30, 619. G. Miller 30, 620. G. Miller 30, 621. G. Miller 30, 622. G. Miller 30, 623. G. Miller 30, 624. G. Miller 30, 625. G. Miller 30, 626. G. Miller 30, 627. G. Miller 30, 628. G. Miller 30, 629. G. Miller 30, 630. G. Miller 30, 631. G. Miller 30, 632. G. Miller 30, 633. G. Miller 30, 634. G. Miller 30, 635. G. Miller 30, 636. G. Miller 30, 637. G. Miller 30, 638. G. Miller 30, 639. G. Miller 30, 640. G. Miller 30, 641. G. Miller 30, 642. G. Miller 30, 643. G. Miller 30, 644. G. Miller 30, 645. G. Miller 30, 646. G. Miller 30, 647. G. Miller 30, 648. G. Miller 30, 649. G. Miller 30, 650. G. Miller 30, 651. G. Miller 30, 652. G. Miller 30, 653. G. Miller 30, 654. G. Miller 30, 655. G. Miller 30, 656. G. Miller 30, 657. G. Miller 30, 658. G. Miller 30, 659. G. Miller 30, 660. G. Miller 30, 661. G. Miller 30, 662. G. Miller 30, 663. G. Miller 30, 664. G. Miller 30, 665. G. Miller 30, 666. G. Miller 30, 667. G. Miller 30, 668. G. Miller 30, 669. G. Miller 30, 670. G. Miller 30, 671. G. Miller 30, 672. G. Miller 30, 673. G. Miller 30, 674. G. Miller 30, 675. G. Miller 30, 676. G. Miller 30, 677. G. Miller 30, 678. G. Miller 30, 679. G. Miller 30, 680. G. Miller 30, 681. G. Miller 30, 682. G. Miller 30, 683. G. Miller 30, 684. G. Miller 30, 685. G. Miller 30, 686. G. Miller 30, 687. G. Miller 30, 688. G. Miller 30, 689. G. Miller 30, 690. G. Miller 30, 691. G. Miller 30, 692. G. Miller 30, 693. G. Miller 30, 694. G. Miller 30, 695. G. Miller 30, 696. G. Miller 30, 697. G. Miller 30, 698. G. Miller 30, 699. G. Miller 30, 700. G. Miller 30, 701. G. Miller 30, 702. G. Miller 30, 703. G. Miller 30, 704. G. Miller 30, 705. G. Miller 30, 706. G. Miller 30, 707. G. Miller 30, 708. G. Miller 30, 709. G. Miller 30, 710. G. Miller 30, 711. G. Miller 30, 712. G. Miller 30, 713. G. Miller 30, 714. G. Miller 30, 715. G. Miller 30, 716. G. Miller 30, 717. G. Miller 30, 718. G. Miller 30, 719. G. Miller 30, 720. G. Miller 30, 721. G. Miller 30, 722. G. Miller 30, 723. G. Miller 30, 724. G. Miller 30, 725. G. Miller 30, 726. G. Miller 30, 727. G. Miller 30, 728. G. Miller 30, 729. G. Miller 30, 730. G. Miller 30, 731. G. Miller 30, 732. G. Miller 30, 733. G. Miller 30, 734. G. Miller 30, 735. G. Miller 30, 736. G. Miller 30, 737. G. Miller 30, 738. G. Miller 30, 739. G. Miller 30, 740. G. Miller 30, 741. G. Miller 30, 742. G. Miller 30, 743. G. Miller 30, 744. G. Miller 30, 745. G. Miller 30, 746. G. Miller 30, 747. G. Miller 30, 748. G. Miller 30, 749. G. Miller 30, 750. G. Miller 30, 751. G. Miller 30, 752. G. Miller 30, 753. G. Miller 30, 754. G. Miller 30, 755. G. Miller 30, 756. G. Miller 30, 757. G. Miller 30, 758. G. Miller 30, 759. G. Miller 30, 760. G. Miller 30, 761. G. Miller 30, 762. G. Miller 30, 763. G. Miller 30, 764. G. Miller 30, 765. G. Miller 30, 766. G. Miller 30, 767. G. Miller 30, 768. G. Miller 30, 769. G. Miller 30, 770. G. Miller 30, 771. G. Miller 30, 772. G. Miller 30, 773. G. Miller 30, 774. G. Miller 30, 775. G. Miller 30, 776. G. Miller 30, 777. G. Miller 30, 778. G. Miller 30, 779. G. Miller 30, 780. G. Miller 30, 781. G. Miller 30, 782. G. Miller 30, 783. G. Miller 30, 784. G. Miller 30, 785. G. Miller 30, 786. G. Miller 30, 787. G. Miller 30, 788. G. Miller 30, 789. G. Miller 30, 790. G. Miller 30, 791. G. Miller 30, 792. G. Miller 30, 793. G. Miller 30, 794. G. Miller 30, 795. G. Miller 30, 796. G. Miller 30, 797. G. Miller 30, 798. G. Miller 30, 799. G. Miller 30, 800. G. Miller 30, 801. G. Miller 30, 802. G. Miller 30, 803. G. Miller 30, 804. G. Miller 30, 805. G. Miller 30, 806. G. Miller 30, 807. G. Miller 30, 808. G. Miller 30, 809. G. Miller 30, 810. G. Miller 30, 811. G. Miller 30, 812. G. Miller 30, 813. G. Miller 30, 814. G. Miller 30, 815. G. Miller 30, 816. G. Miller 30, 817. G. Miller 30, 818. G. Miller 30, 819. G. Miller 30, 820. G. Miller 30, 821. G. Miller 30, 822. G. Miller 30, 823. G. Miller 30, 824. G. Miller 30, 825. G. Miller 30, 826. G. Miller 30, 827. G. Miller 30, 828. G. Miller 30, 829. G. Miller 30, 830. G. Miller 30, 831. G. Miller 30, 832. G. Miller 30, 833. G. Miller 30, 834. G. Miller 30, 835. G. Miller 30, 836. G. Miller 30, 837. G. Miller 30, 838. G. Miller 30, 839. G. Miller 30, 840. G. Miller 30, 841. G. Miller 30, 842. G. Miller 30, 843. G. Miller 30, 844. G. Miller 30, 845. G. Miller 30, 846. G. Miller 30, 847. G. Miller 30, 848. G. Miller 30, 849. G. Miller 30, 850. G. Miller 30, 851. G. Miller 30, 852. G. Miller 30, 853. G. Miller 30, 854. G. Miller 30, 855. G. Miller 30, 856. G. Miller 30, 857. G. Miller 30, 858. G. Miller 30, 859. G. Miller 30, 860. G. Miller 30, 861. G. Miller 30, 862. G. Miller 30, 863. G. Miller 30, 864. G. Miller 30, 865. G. Miller 30, 866. G. Miller 30, 867. G. Miller 30, 868. G. Miller 30, 869. G. Miller 30, 870. G. Miller 30, 871. G. Miller 30, 872. G. Miller 30, 873. G. Miller 30, 874. G. Miller 30, 875. G. Miller 30, 876. G. Miller 30, 877. G. Miller 30, 878. G. Miller 30, 879. G. Miller 30, 880. G. Miller 30, 881. G. Miller 30, 882. G. Miller 30, 883. G. Miller 30, 884. G. Miller 30, 885. G. Miller 30, 886. G. Miller 30, 887. G. Miller 30, 888. G. Miller 30, 889. G. Miller 30, 890. G. Miller 30, 891. G. Miller 30, 892. G. Miller 30, 893. G. Miller 30, 894. G. Miller 30, 895. G. Miller 30, 896. G. Miller 30, 897. G. Miller 30, 898. G. Miller 30, 899. G. Miller 30, 900. G. Miller 30, 901. G. Miller 30, 902. G. Miller 30, 903. G. Miller 30, 904. G. Miller 30, 905. G. Miller 30, 906. G. Miller 30, 907. G. Miller 30, 908. G. Miller 30, 909. G. Miller 30, 910. G. Miller 30, 911. G. Miller 30, 912. G. Miller 30, 913. G. Miller 30, 914. G. Miller 30, 915. G. Miller 30, 916. G. Miller 30, 917. G. Miller 30, 918. G. Miller 30,



The advanced passenger train at speed.

A rough ride for the tilting train

Will the latest setback to British Rail's 160 mph Advanced Passenger Train (APT) finally spell the demise of this potential worldbeater that obstinately refuses to come right?

The tilting aerodynamic train that was to revolutionize BR's inter-city service in 1978 has been delayed repeatedly by one technical fault after another and the best achievable deadline for entry into passenger service, May 1986, is now pushing uncomfortably close to the requirement for new stock for newly electrified inter-city services—assuming, as everyone now does, that the Government will shortly approve BR's massive £1,000m bid for electrification of 80 per cent of its main lines—in the mid-eighties.

The APT is the much more advanced, electrified successor to the fairly conventionally-engineered High Speed Train (HST) already in service on the East Coast and Western main lines. Though both are now restricted for commercial reasons to 125 mph in service (the APT was designed for twice that speed) the HST would in practice take half an hour longer from London to Glasgow because of its slower acceleration and cornering.

Abandonment of the APT now and its replacement by a hurriedly cobbled-together electric version of the HST would be a severe blow to BR's inter-city competitiveness against air travel in the late '80s and '90s.

But if the latest problem—the danger that approaching APTs locked at full tilt might collide at certain pinch points along the track—were not soluble it would indeed be the end of APT, safety being the *sine qua non* of rail travel.

There seems no reason why this latest problem cannot be quickly solved given adequate engineering input. But that is

where doubts arise. Will that input be provided?

This train has had its opponents from the start, when conventional railway engineers were suspicious of the bright young men from aerospace who pioneered the new project. It was a case of engineer versus scientist, and HST versus APT. But in the mid-seventies, some of APT's best ideas were incorporated into HST, greatly improving that vehicle; APT was handed over to the engineers for final development; and the doubters among operating and commercial staff were (apparently) finally converted to APT. It looked as if this strange new baby was finally accepted as part of the BR family.

But the way new problems keep arising, and taking an unconscionable time to solve, suggests that there are still serious doubts about APT whatever British Rail may say.

Clearly the train is a remarkable advance—the biggest single step ever taken by a railway, British Rail happily boasted some years ago—bristling with operating as well as engineering problems.

So even when the engineers eventually get the nuts and bolts right, there will remain the formidable burden of passenger acceptance of a train that tilts like a toboggan as it hurtles round bends. Have British Rail tried to go too far too fast? Or alternatively, have they failed to provide the engineering input and commitment that so large a step required?

British Rail have put an awful lot into APT and left a suitable alternative dangerously late. But the option of a more conventional fast electric train for the late eighties has to be looked at seriously in the light of APT's alarmingly recurrent setbacks.

Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Johannesburg
"This election will be the most veritable (hardly) ever fought in South Africa," remarked Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information and now leader of the small but rapidly expanding National Conservative Party (NCP). "This time the challenge to the Government is clearly coming from the right and not from the left."

Few observers would disagree that the real contest in next month's general election will be between the ruling National Party and the white supremacist parties to the right of it. Mr Pieter Botha's Government has already moved sharply to the right in an attempt to fend off this right-wing challenge. "It is a contest between the *verkrampies* and the *super-verkrampies*", remarked one commentator. "The Progressive Federal Party will hardly get a look in, even though it is the official parliamentary opposition."

Lined up against the National Party is a formidable array of right-wing forces. The most important is the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) led by Mr Jaap Marais, a brilliant orator and equally skilful party organizer. The HNP is putting up 32 candidates to stand against Nationalists and has also reached an informal arrangement with Dr Mulder's party not to contest seats which the NCP is fighting.

The NCP will be fielding about 12 candidates and a third right-wing organization known as Aksies Eie Toekoms (Action Own Future), which was formed a month ago by a group of disaffected right-wing academics, will put up two candidates.

Ranged behind these parties are right-wing extremists groups

It was inevitable that the Moscow Olympics, like all those quadrennial meetings, would produce a substantial harvest of books. Most of them, of course, deal with the contest itself, describing and recording the running and jumping and swimming and throwing. But it was no less inevitable that these particular Games, which in the nature and significance of their non-athletic aspect could compare with only one previous Olympic gathering, would lead also to a very different kind of study.

So indeed they did, and the result lies before me: Christopher Booker's *The Games War* (published by Faber at £5.95). Mr Booker went to Moscow for the Daily Mail, which newspaper, in common with others that had edi-

torially supported the boycott (and no British daily or Sunday did so more vigorously or consistently), is in something of a difficulty. If, as the Mail did, you write for months on end that no decent person ought to set foot in Moscow for the totalitarian *Sportfest*, while the aggressors remained in Afghanistan and threatened Poland with invasion, you are in no difficulty if the boycott works and the Games are called off.

But, as we know, that did not happen. The Mail was then in the position of having to choose between its principles and its sales; if it had refused to cover the Games, its rivals would have been able to steal a march on it, but if it sent its reporters what became of its admirable stand and its advice to the athletes? Much could be done (and, as I recall, was) with the argument that it is a newspaper's duty to report what happens, and that this does not imply approval; but it was perhaps felt that this was not quite enough. So in addition to its excellent sports writers the Mail engaged Mr Booker to cover the Olympics, and to write about the Games, thus neatly inverting the old plot in which the fallen girl's immoral earnings pay for her virtuous sister's piano lessons.

As it turned out, the Mail's Ian Wooldridge, who had been opposed to the boycott, rose to the occasion in a notable manner (as anyone who knew his work would have expected, incidentally); it was his first dispatch from Moscow, that nearly got the paper's team thrown out, not Mr Booker's. But the provenance of this book is unimportant; what matters is that the Mail had the wisdom to send its author to Moscow with a simple brief: "Just record impressions of whatever catches your eye." Mr Booker, interpreting this to mean what ever caught his eye, his ear, his mind and his spirit, did the

South Africa goes to the polls on April 28. Will the right-wing backlash reported by our Southern Africa correspondent Nicholas Ashford bring gains for the hard-line supporters of apartheid?

which have been responsible for bombing the offices of liberal Afrikaner academics and targeting and feathering a radical professor. Although there is no direct link between these extremist groups and the right-wing parties, their activities have demonstrated to the Government the strength of the right-wing backlash.

The HNP, NCP and the right-wing academics share two beliefs. The first is that the "integrationist" policies being followed by the present Government will lead inexorably to eventual black majority rule—a situation which the overwhelming majority of South African whites wish to avoid.

The second is that they believe themselves to be the true upholders of National Party principles as laid down by the original founders of the country's apartheid policy. They maintain that Mr Botha (and Mr John Vorster before him) is responsible, largely as a result of international pressure, for leading the party away from its chosen path.

A right-wing backlash has been forecast ever since the HNP broke away from the National Party in 1969, but until now it has never materialized. During the 1977 election the party received only 34,000 votes compared with 689,000 for the National Party and it has yet to win a parliamentary seat. However, a swing of between 20 and 30 per cent in recent by-elections has made the party confident that there is an unstoppable groundswell of

white opinion against Mr Botha's administration.

"People are leaving the National Party in droves", said Mr Marais in an interview. "There is one national cry among whites and that is that the Government is selling us out. They are only concerned about blacks and are doing nothing for whites."

The swing to the right is strongest among blue collar workers, particularly mine workers (several senior officials of the mine workers' union are standing as HNP candidates), and among farmers who are worried about the Government's plans for consolidating black tribal homelands.

Mr Marais displays the same sort of messianic zeal and oratorical skills at election meetings as the Rev Ian Paisley does in Northern Ireland. And he is equally adept at exploiting the fears and prejudices of his white supporters. His language can often be offensive.

"This is the biggest Kaffir-boycott (kaffir—joking) government in the world", he told a recent election rally.

Mr Marais attacks the Government on three main issues. First he is violently opposed to the fact that South Africa supplies food and other essentials to countries like Zambia and Mozambique which harbour anti-South African guerrillas. "People find it incomprehensible that we go on helping these countries while over 700 of our boys have been killed on the border and our defence budget is over 2,000m

pounds (£1,200m) a year."

His solution is to cut off all supplies to black states, and if that does not work to bomb them into submission. That way, he believes, the white man in Africa would regain the self-respect which he has steadily been losing ever since states to the north started getting their independence.

His second criticism is against the changes in petty apartheid and the introduction of other social reforms which blacks have denounced as being "cosmetic". The Government, he says, is gradually abolishing those measures which led to the creation of separate facilities and is promoting integration instead. "This is getting under the skin of people." He is opposed to multi-racial sport, the opening of hotels and restaurants to blacks, the removal of job reservation and the establishment of black trade unions.

"The general intermingling of races is now being extended to the political sphere", he says. Finally, Mr Marais is opposed to the Government because of its economic policies. "Money is being taken from ordinary whites, transferred to blacks and then turned into profits for big concerns. In this way the Government is achieving its aim of economic equality between blacks and whites. This will be followed by social equality and ultimately by political equality", he argues.

Dr Mulder shares many of the HNP's misgivings about the direction of Government policy but, having been exposed to international opinion when he



Jaap Marais: he has a solution.

was a minister, couches them in more diplomatic language. His main concern is that whites will be "swamped" by the increasing number of blacks living in urban areas—what he describes as a "creeping black death".

The only way to avoid this, he says, is for each race to maintain its separate identity in its own area. The problem of the urban blacks could be overcome, he suggests, by transporting them to work in white cities each day by high speed train and then dispatching them back to their homelands again each evening—"just like commuters in England or America".

By trying to move too fast Mr Botha has "messed up everything that the National Party had achieved during the previous 25 years", he says of his former Cabinet colleague, who served in 1978: "He's going to receive the surprise of his life in this election."

He rejects accusations that his aim is to split Afrikanerdom, for long considered the ultimate heresy by the country's ruling Afrikaner elite. He blames deviationist National Party policies for provoking such a split. He foresees white policies moving away from the traditional basis of Afrikaner versus English-speakers to a straightforward right-left confrontation.

The last test of the extent of the right-wing swing among white voters will take place in the huge Waterberg constituency where Mr Marais is challenging the present incumbent, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State for Education and standard bearer for the powerful *verkrampies* group within the National Party. Most outsiders would be able to detect little difference between Mr Marais' white supremacist views and those of Dr Treurnicht. But according to Mr Marais this contest will show who is the true representative of Afrikaner nationalism.

The man who saw through Moscow

Bernard Levin on a fine reporter's view of the Olympic Games

torially supported the boycott (and no British daily or Sunday did so more vigorously or consistently), is in something of a difficulty. If, as the Mail did, you write for months on end that no decent person ought to set foot in Moscow for the totalitarian *Sportfest*, while the aggressors remained in Afghanistan and threatened Poland with invasion, you are in no difficulty if the boycott works and the Games are called off.

But, as we know, that did not happen. The Mail was then in the position of having to choose between its principles and its sales; if it had refused to cover the Games, its rivals would have been able to steal a march on it, but if it sent its reporters what became of its admirable stand and its advice to the athletes? Much could be done (and, as I recall, was) with the argument that it is a newspaper's duty to report what happens, and that this does not imply approval; but it was perhaps felt that this was not quite enough. So in addition to its excellent sports writers the Mail engaged Mr Booker to cover the Olympics, and to write about the Games, thus neatly inverting the old plot in which the fallen girl's immoral earnings pay for her virtuous sister's piano lessons.

As it turned out, the Mail's Ian Wooldridge, who had been opposed to the boycott, rose to the occasion in a notable manner (as anyone who knew his work would have expected, incidentally); it was his first dispatch from Moscow, that nearly got the paper's team thrown out, not Mr Booker's. But the provenance of this book is unimportant; what matters is that the Mail had the wisdom to send its author to Moscow with a simple brief: "Just record impressions of whatever catches your eye." Mr Booker, interpreting this to mean what ever caught his eye, his ear, his mind and his spirit, did the

paper proud. Now, in this considered report, he has done us prouder. I have very rarely read a book by an author who combined the vividness and immediacy of the best eyewitness accounts with so sensitive an inquiry into the meaning of the things he saw, and emerged with so profound an understanding of its implications for us all.

As you may imagine, I have based very deep in the ocean of books about the Soviet Union, her empire, studies by Kremlinologists and historians, accounts by visitors and western residents, the testimony of those who have got out, the smugged witness of those who remain, the samizdat chronicles that circulate there in conditions of such toil and danger. But I have read very few books indeed which go so far towards comprehending and making clear the true tragedy of Soviet communism: more—much more—it sets that tragedy in the context of a wider world bereft of any sense of a moral order, and underlines the terrible paradox of the fact that it is the Soviet Union, and the captive nations of her empire, groaning in travail, that that moral order is coming to birth, delivered by the movement of resistance to evil. The significance of Solzhenitsyn lies not least in this: that it was the Soviet Union, of which he is an almost exact contemporary, which produced him, an example of the anvil calling forth the hammer.

First, to my surprise and envy, Mr Booker turns out to be a reporter of considerable distinction. Here he is, for instance, leaving the stadium after the opening ceremony: "At one point I had to push my way through a milling crowd of folk-costumed dancers who had already finished their performance inside. It was strange to see them close up. From a distance they had looked just like 'real folk dancers' from anywhere in the world."

Now it was obvious that they had been heavily made up for the cameras. Many were smoking. Their 'traditional' costumes, which from afar had looked like brocaded satins, velvets and silks, turned out to be cheap, modern affairs, made of artificial fibres. Apart from the high cheekbones and narrow eyes of the Uzbeks and Kirghiz, they reminded me of nothing so much as a crowd of extras from some costume spectacular, standing round a canteen at the BBC Television Centre.

A few seconds later, he turned the corner, "to be greeted by one of the most astounding sights I have ever seen."

On each side of the road ahead of us, making a lane only a few yards wide, stood thousands of soldiers, literally shoulder to shoulder. Each of them was staring ahead of him with a fixed, grim expression—and behind them, in groups, stood hundreds more. As we began to walk that gauntlet of stares, the most eerie thing of all was the complete silence. No one was uttering a word. The only sound was the shuffling of feet. Russians around me, as we walked on towards the metro station. The book is full of such tiny, sharp portraits; it is also full of the excitement of the contests themselves (which were marred by blatant political cheating on the part of the Soviet judges and officials whenever the opportunity arose), and of such bizarre meetings of sport and politics as this:

One of the events the Soviet Union was most confident of winning was the football competition. The grand climax, the final, was scheduled as the last major sporting event of the Games, in the Lenin Stadium on Saturday afternoon. Last night, however, something un-

toward happened. In the fifteenth minute of a semi-final, a bad mistake by the Soviet goalkeeper allowed the East Germans to score... the winning goal. As Ian Wooldridge... put it, "it was quite extraordinary—the Soviet commentator appeared to see neither error nor goal. He just talked on in a flat, even tone, as if nothing had happened..." Later in the evening, as the Radio Moscow commentator on television summed up another day of keen competition, there was somehow no mention of the fact that East Germany had knocked out the Soviet Union. The entire football competition had become the sporting equivalent of an "un-person".

Such items are more than good reporting which brings home to the reader what has happened; they demonstrate, more clearly than would pages of polemic, the extraordinarily Martian quality of life in the Soviet Union. But it is what lies beneath the truth, unreal surface that gives Mr Booker his opportunity to turn his book from an excellent first-hand account of a visit to a strange planet into an almost indispensable guide to the larger truth.

For what Mr Booker has seen, and depicted with a superb command of insight, passion, pity and irony, is that of all the lies that the Soviet system is made of, the greatest is the claim that the individual human personality is of no importance beside the collective identity of the group. It is this tremendous error, that the individual is made possible the slaughter of millions upon millions, and led inevitably to the dreadful truth: that a system designed to usher in paradise upon earth, and to bring all men to live in brotherhood and plenty has turned into the most cruel and most rotten tyranny in the entire history of the world, beside which the inefficiency, the poverty, the

corruption and the lesser lies are of no enduring significance.

From this, Mr Booker has gone on to two enormously important further conclusions. First, he has seen the terrible emptiness at the heart of Soviet society, the dulled, brutish, and inhuman, in such phenomena as the pandemic of alcoholism and the terrifying suicide figures. Second, he has seen the stirrings of a new, because very old, attempt to fill that emptiness. It is easy for an observer to stop looking into the heart of the Soviet Union as soon as he has seen and saluted the courage of those struggling in light a tiny flame of decency and justice. But behind that struggle there is a more important struggle going on, in some cases consciously, in others not yet.

It is to proclaim the truth that the Soviet lies denies—that individuals matter, and ultimately that nothing else matters at all. As Mr Booker puts it in his summing-up: "One of the themes which has run through this book is how much more serious a business life is in the East than it has become in the West. And he then makes plain exactly what he means by that, and as we read his words we may well give thanks to the Editor of the Daily Mail for having the good sense to send such a man to Moscow."

It is one of the paradoxes of our time that it should have been Communism, by the very way it polarizes the most fundamental issues of human existence, which has produced so many men and women of real human stature. We only know of a few—Andrei Sakharov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Karol Wojtyla—but behind them into the darkness stretch untold thousands more. It is Communism, the faith which denies human individuality, which has produced the individuals, because it crushes down so hard on its millions of enslaved victims that, although a great many are crushed, some are simply forced into finding that incredible human core within themselves in order to survive.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1981



The TSB Group is pleased to announce that it has acquired UDT, one of the leading finance companies in the United Kingdom.

UDT, with over 50 years' experience, is a major force in many areas of finance. These include:

- instalment credit for the consumer, commerce, industry and agriculture
- leasing for business users
- finance for property development and improvement.

Think of a major finance area and you will find UDT strongly represented through its national network of branches, ready to provide the services you require.

Now UDT, backed by the strength of the TSB Group, is fully equipped to expand its services in every sector of credit, while continuing to accept deposits from private and commercial sources.



Britain's leading personal banking group.

TSB Group, PO Box 33, 3 Copthall Avenue, London EC2P 2AB.

United Dominions Trust Ltd, 51 Eastcheap, London EC3P 3BU.

Lining up: the Hongkong improbables

The announcement that Sir Murray MacLehose intends to relinquish his post as Governor of Hongkong next year has thrown up the inevitable crop of names as his possible successor. The more likely ones you will have read elsewhere in this edition; allow me to list the also-rans before they disappear without trace.

There is of course Prince Charles, whose name constantly crops up in conversations about governorships, but I understand that Hongkong is not for him. It has always been regarded as rather small beer for a royal, and it could of course turn out comfortably political in a year or two when we have to give serious consideration to the re-negotiation of our lease with the Chinese. Australia remains the most likely choice for the heir to the throne.

Before Sir Murray made his plans known, one name being mentioned was that of Sir Anthony Royle, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party and MP for Richmond, who has announced his intention to retire from his parliamentary seat at the next election. On a recent visit to the colony, Sir Anthony denied that he would be taking over the post, but that was before Sir

Murray unveiled his intention to retire. Other diplomatic names that have turned up in the bottom of the barrel are Sir Edward Youde and John Githam, deputy under-secretaries of state at the Foreign Office, and Sir Hugh Cortazzi and Sir Percy Cradock, our ambassadors in Tokyo and Peking.

Several political names have also emerged. The first is Edward Heath, but frankly I do not think Ted would want it. Another is Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal and leading Tory wit; but I can understand, as any leading Tory wit with any sense must be hoisting his periscope regularly to scan the horizon for alternative job opportunities, just in case.

The third name is much more plausible, and I believe would have the support of a large section of the British people, notably the trade union movement, smokers, drinkers, and drivers. It is being whispered in the bar of the Mandarin Hotel and on the first-class deck of the Star Ferry that the man could be Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Getting closer

The Pope's visit to Britain next year is already causing problems for the people at this end. He is, I am told, well aware of the difficulties building up because the precise date is not yet known. It has been discreetly conveyed to the

things really must be bad; Charles keeps taking the



gather that the most likely date—now awaiting confirmation in Rome—is the end of May.

The official announcement is expected to come from Cardinal Hume, who is currently in Rome. He is, I am told, well aware of the difficulties building up because the precise date is not yet known. It has been discreetly conveyed to the

Vatican that the British authorities will begin to get restless if something is not decided soon.

The recommended period of the visit—expected to last about five days—has been cleared with those involved at this end, including Buckingham Palace, 10 Downing Street, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. I guess the Buckingham Palace view was that any week would be fine as long as the visit did not clash with Goodwood, in late July.

Most of the trouble stems from the fact that the Vatican does not usually plan this far in advance: the exact dates of some previous papal visits have not become known until perilously close to the event. The Vatican has been told that the British like things a bit tidier than that.

Last journey

I have just got to the bottom of some strange goings-on at St Paul's Cathedral. They do not seem to have any connexion with the forthcoming high society wedding there.

What has happened is that a piece of London transport, not given to making return journeys, has left the City for the first time. It is 21 feet long by 12 feet wide, weighs 18 tons and runs on six huge wheels.

This vehicle of singular ugliness has made only one previous journey, in 1852. It was

built in 18 days. On its maiden and only voyage it sank into the mud in Pall Mall and had to be hauled out by 60 strong men.

I watched it leave London last week, was in it, and carefully covered by tarpaulins on the back of a large army lorry. For some reason the lorry was exhibiting learner-driver plagues back and front.

I now know what it was. It was the carriage on which the Duke of Wellington's coffin was carried to St Paul's where, until last week, it was kept in the crypt. I suppose that, compared with Wellington, the young soldiers who drove it away were indeed learners. The reason I tell you this now is that yesterday they came back and took away the six enormous wheels.

The grandiose machine has been taken to Stratfield Saye in Hampshire, the home of the present Duke of Wellington, who will eventually put it on public display. In its place in St Paul's crypt will go Wren's large mahogany coffin for the new St Paul's. Until now the model has resided in the cathedral trophy room, and visitors had to seek special permission to view it.

A Loughborough businessman tells me that his VAT records have been transferred to the Customs and Excise office in Leicester; their address is Millstone Lane.

Alan Hamilton



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

AN IRRELEVANT INQUIRY

It is a long-standing principle of British government that the Budget should remain shrouded in secrecy until the Chancellor rises to his feet in the House of Commons. This principle is based on the belief that the premature and selective disclosure of his intentions may give an unfair commercial or financial advantage to companies or individuals. To some extent that remains true, but to nothing like the degree that conventional wisdom would suggest. What is true is that Budget leaks may prove to be politically embarrassing. On this occasion the Prime Minister has been inconvenienced by the reports appearing before Budget day in some Sunday newspapers, particularly *The Sunday Times* and *The Observer*. That is why she has now ordered a security inquiry into the leaks.

But there is a world of difference between causing political embarrassment to the government of the day and damaging the national interest. It had not previously been suggested that these disclosures had damaged the national interest, especially as they were not the only premature disclosures of the Chancellor's intentions. Mrs Thatcher herself had earlier indicated that the standard rate of income tax would not be raised. Nor is this the first time in the life of this Government that Budget details had become public in advance. Attention has focused on these disclosures

now essentially because of the other controversy over whether the full Cabinet should have been told earlier of Sir Geoffrey's Budget strategy.

As a means of dealing with the Government's own internal difficulties a security inquiry is an unnecessarily cumbersome instrument. It is also one which is liable to have damaging side effects. One of these is direct. As the subject matter of the annual Budget has become increasingly complex so the area of advance consultation has been extended to the point where it is virtually impossible to guarantee confidentiality on the old basis.

Such consultation is a necessary process if the details of taxation are to be thought out properly in advance. If the views of outside experts and special interests are not to be canvassed the consequence will be an increase in the number of ill-considered and impracticable proposals—and a multiplication of the shifts and changes which are so damaging to commerce and industry. It would therefore be a retrograde step if the area of prior consultation were now to be narrowed. Yet that will be the logical consequence if the Government puts the preservation of confidentiality at the top of its list of priorities.

The second potentially damaging side effect of this security inquiry is that it may divert attention from the much more important question of how the

Cabinet ought to deal with the Budget. It is not just under Mrs Thatcher that the Chancellor has presented his proposals too late for the Cabinet as a whole to change its structure. The only reason why this has suddenly become such a contentious question is that there has never within memory been such a division on the Budget between the economic ministers and a substantial section of the Cabinet.

Yet the underlying question remains the same for this and for any other administration: should the effective decisions be left to a very small number of ministers for the sake of confidentiality, or does the Cabinet as a whole have the right to discuss the strategy that will govern so much of the government's operations while there is still time to change it? The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility surely suggests that this right should be paramount. But whatever position one holds on this issue, this is the question to which serious and responsible ministers should now be concentrating their attention. It is of long-term importance for the proper government of this country, and it is of immediate importance for confidence between ministers in the present administration. In setting up this security inquiry Mrs Thatcher has shown a loss of perspective. She has grasped the minor issue at the expense of the major one.

ploughing and forestry upon Exmoor. But since the Bill was published, the Nature Conservancy Council has issued figures indicating that serious damage or destruction of SSSIs has been running at 10 per cent a year, and at 30 per cent in some counties. This cannot go on. Government spokesmen in the Lords have virtually admitted at times that ideally the powers they propose for their super-SSSIs (a concept still in search of a negotiable acronym) should apply to all 4,000 sites. But they claim this is ruled out by cost and the risk of antagonizing farmers. It is less clear why they have resisted requiring owners to give advance notice of major changes in farming practice in all SSSIs—especially since such changes there and in the National Parks already have to be notified in advance if an agricultural grant is sought, as it almost always is. Advance notice would at least give time for negotiation. It is plainly essential. The question of wider compulsion is difficult. The conservation bodies would never in the foreseeable future have the resources to impose management agreements or compulsory purchase more than a very few of the SSSIs that come under threat, even if they had compulsory powers. To that extent, compulsion might seem irrelevant. But the Government's two-tier system, with compulsion for the super-SSSIs alone, would be more clumsy and inflexible in operation than a system leaving it to the discretion of the conservation bodies to impose terms, subject to appeal and the limits on their resources—and there seems little reason why one method should raise any more antagonism in the farming community than the other.

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

The Nigerians are a practical and business-minded people: President Shagari's style is empirical. Nigeria is again a democracy and its leadership (still essentially in Northern hands) can understand the problems of democratic governments operating under the rule of law—even, perhaps, in the field of sport. There is no reason why mutual sympathies, rooted in long shared experience and a large Nigerian presence in Britain, should not be strengthened in the period ahead. An atmosphere of political cordiality might also help British commercial interests to arrest their slide from predominance in Nigeria, which probably expects a veto and will not be

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

Information on which to base its decisions.

The obscurity of the decision-making process, which for the past three years lay members of the Council have been trying to improve, has made it impossible for me to fulfil my responsibilities as a lay member of Council, particularly at a time when the college is making claims on taxpayers' millions for new buildings and resources which must be competing with funds for hospitals and schools.

Yours, etc.
A. A. BRIDGEWATER,
5 Chaucer Road,
Cambridge.

Tunncliffe collection
From Lady Anglessey
Sir, It is a great encouragement to learn (Dennis Mahon's letter of March 10) that the way is still open to meet both Charles Tunncliffe's expressed wish in regard to his measured drawings and sketchbooks

Safe disposal of radioactive waste

From Miss Marion Hill
Sir, Professor Robert Hinde (March 13) has unfortunately failed to understand the objectives of our work on radioactive waste management, and is doing so has misrepresented our results.

The report he refers to (NRPB-108; see *The Times* article, February 17) is one of a series in which we describe our preliminary radiological assessments of the methods which have been proposed for disposal of high-level radioactive waste. The principal aim of these assessments is to provide guidance for the research into waste disposal which is required before each of the methods can be fully evaluated.

When the research has been completed it will be possible to carry out more comprehensive radiological assessments, the results of which will form one of the inputs to a decision on which disposal method to adopt.

Thus our recommendations for further research do not imply that no "safe" method for disposal of high-level waste exists nor that none is ever likely to be discovered. They indicate only that there is insufficient information at present to decide which of the methods under consideration is the most acceptable.

Yours faithfully,
MARION D. HILL,
National Radiological Protection Board,
Harwell, Oxfordshire,
March 13.

Policy on Ulster
From Mr John D. Taylor, MEP for Northern Ireland (Ulster Unionist)
Sir, I do not know who the Unionists are whom your London correspondent Mr Frank Miller, claims to represent in his letter (March 13).

However, I must correct him and emphasize that Ulster Unionists here in Northern Ireland have as their main constitutional objective the return of a devolved legislative parliament.

Mr Miller's request "for Ulster to be governed in accordance with the principles and practices that obtain in England, Scotland and Wales" is in contradiction with the policy for devolution as pursued by Ulster Unionists. There is no devolved institution in England, Wales or even Scotland.

As the four main political parties in Northern Ireland—Ulster Unionist, Democratic Unionist, SDLP and Alliance—all campaign for devolution for Ulster, the Prime Minister and Secretary of State, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, would be best advised to concentrate upon this system of government, which is one of the few issues which has common ground amongst the much divided and polarized political parties.

Certainly as Member for Northern Ireland in Europe I recognize the advantage that devolution would be for Ulster's requirements within the EEC.

Yours etc.
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Ulster Unionist Headquarters,
31-33 Great Street, Belfast,
March 13.

Canada's Constitution
From Dr James McConica
Sir, As a Canadian living in England I was happy this morning (March 9) to read the letters of Messrs Leslie Millin and Tom McNally, MP, about the Canadian constitutional issue.

Canada is possessed of a sovereign Parliament, and the Canadian people are by now quite practised in the art of a self-government. Although the spirit of nationalism and independence has grown enormously since the Second World War, it is probably also true that most Canadians feel, as I do, an allegiance and even filial respect for the Parliament at Westminster which is the mother of our own.

But the time when that Parliament might expect an intervention in the domestic affairs of Canada to do us justice is long past.

I share Mr Millin's alarm that even intelligent, well-informed friends in this country often do not see to realize that when the Canadian request is received it must be passed speedily, whatever its nature (and with whatever reservations privately expressed), so that the responsibility for its short-comings will fall squarely on the Parliament in Ottawa where it belongs. Mr McNally states the matter conservatively. I believe, when he says that any other action will set us on a road fraught with dangers. We in Canada have quite enough problems to get on with, already.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES MCCONICA,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
March 9.

After the New Cross fire
From Mr K. R. Prouen
Sir, Many sincere people are concerned that several weeks have passed since the terrible fire in the New Cross without findings being announced, but the charge that the police are suppressing evidence must be challenged. Local clergy are aware of the means used by the police to ensure the accuracy and, importantly, the entirety of the evidence. When the story is told, black and white residents in Britain may trust it. If the facts do not harmonize with any previously held political or social fixations, that is a separate matter.

In the meantime, the black and white brothers and sisters in Christ who form the interdenominational chain of churches in Lewisham (of which New Cross is a part) continue to build upon their affection for each other.

Yours faithfully,
K. R. PROWEN,
Secretary, Lewisham Federation of Churches,
36 Paragon Lane,
North Cray,
Kent,
March 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Budget choices: restraint or rebirth?

From Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, FRSE

Sir, Your leading article on the Budget (March 13) rightly complains about the way current monetary provisions conceal our real task, which is to create more real wealth, not just push paper about it. This faceted monetarism fails to release our powers of responding adversely. After the devastating fire of London in 1666, Christopher Wren worked his way through to his triumphant epitaph, by clearing away the rubble and building afresh. After the devastation of 1942-43, Western Germany recreated her national potential by rebuilding what was needed. We in Britain have surely inherited enough physical desolation from obsolete industrial activities of the past century to accept a comparable challenge for creative rebuilding. But it must be clearly presented.

Using our unique though transient benefits from North Sea oil and from our natural gas, we should already be spending freely on reconstruction Budget, which would concentrate on our present unique opportunities for creative building. There is plenty of choice of targets, but it would be difficult to omit from a list of "out of the ordinary" tasks such projects as the reconstruction of obsolete dockland in more than one part of the country, the restoration of more than one city heartland, and the bringing back to national use industrial wasteland areas such as the old steelworks in Lancashire. In addition there are clamorous demands for better transportation of wealth to where it is needed. We should be electrifying our railways, using nuclear energy to carry the enhanced base load, and be reducing fuel consumption by improving our pipelines, our road systems, and our airports. We should support more speculative wealth creative ventures such as the Channel Tunnel and the Severn Barrage.

Of course abnormal expenditure of such hortensious means of increasing the real wealth and amenities of our great country must not be allowed to trickle away into supporting unearned petty comforts which so many of us have become used to, and which we are rightly admonished to forego until better times. But it is unforgivable that monetarist paper-pushing procedures, required to monitor austerity in consumer expenditure, should be allowed to smother urgent and humanly exciting tasks of construction. We have the energy resources where is the leadership to channel them into acceptable uses?

I am, etc.
A. R. UBBOLODE,
Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology,
Imperial College,
Prince Consort Road, SW7,
March 13.

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA
Sir, The Prime Minister, in an impromptu speech reported in *The Times* of March 12, said that her Government "has taken the wise and the moral course and I will challenge anyone who takes the contrary view".

I am sure there must be many qualified economists who are ready to take up this challenge in my view—and I am sure that this is shared by a large number of my professional colleagues—the Prime Minister is wholly mistaken in her belief that she has taken "the wise and the moral course". Her case, as far as I can judge, rests on two propositions. First, that an increase in deficit spending "would have stifled and strangled at birth any rebuilding of stocks or any expansion of industry and investment that we might have had; second, that the fiscal expenditure without any addition to taxation means that we "put a pair of bellows on to the rate of inflation we have now and make it a really big, raging furnace".

Both these propositions assume that additional Government expenditure, whether financed out of taxation or borrowing, reduces the amount of resources available to the private sector, whether for consumption or investment. But this is only true in circumstances in which the productive capacity of the economy, both labour and physical capital, is fully employed. It is manifestly untrue in the context of the British

high altitude uplands is, at the present time, a thankless task.

The disappearance of trees in upland areas resulted in the expansion of a typical tundra flora and fauna, with strong similarities with those in Arctic and sub-arctic areas of Scandinavia. This change is not a degradation and refutes Dr Thomas' previous reference to moorlands as "biological slums" (*The Times*, April 24, 1980). Dr Thomas must get his facts right before he makes sweeping statements. We leave it to your readers to decide whether they prefer to walk through agricultural land or the wild, natural tundra of upland Britain, along routes such as the Pennine Way.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER BUTTERFIELD,
J. C. COULSON,
V. STANDEN,
Department of Zoology,
University of Durham,
Science Laboratories,
South Road,
Durham,
March 13.

Setting for royal wedding
From Mr Terence Wincott
Sir, I agree with Mr Farahar (March 12) that the extra seating available at St Paul's would be an inadequate reason, were it the only one, for using that church for the royal wedding in preference to Westminster Abbey. But what nonsense it is for him to suggest that St Paul's represents the ceremony's demotion because it lacks the Abbey's "historical and more recent links with royalty and the fabric of our heritage"—whatever that means.

Since its completion in 1710 St Paul's, on the site of which there have stood cathedrals for thirteen hundred years, has witnessed quite

economy of 1981 where (a) there are two and a half million unemployed; (b) industrial capacity is under-utilized to the extent of at least 25-33 per cent; (c) the balance of payments is in surplus and there is no immediate need to restrict economic activity for the sake of maintaining the exchange rate.

In these circumstances increased Government loan expenditure, whether secured by extra spending or lower taxation, will increase the level of production and employment in much the same way as an increase in export demand or an increase in private investment. In each case the consequential increase in national income and output will be greater than the primary increase in expenditure (due to the well-known principle of the "multiplier") so that the savings available for private investment will be enlarged, not diminished, as a result.

Mrs Thatcher evidently denies the validity of these propositions, and would (presumably) argue that increased public sector borrowing is, per se, "inflationary" unless it is accompanied by a sufficient increase in the rate of interest that would reduce private investment in fixed capital or stocks sufficiently to leave the level of income and employment unchanged.

But there is no truth whatsoever in this latter proposition. When resources are under-utilized an increase in demand, irrespective of whether it originates at home or abroad, in the public or the private sector, will increase production and not prices—indeed it may cause a decrease in prices since a higher output in industry is associated with a decrease in unit costs. Apart from the case where a rise in import demand is allowed to lead to an excessive fall in the exchange rate, a rise in costs and prices can only occur as a result of higher wage demands—but a rise in interest rates offers no guarantee against a cost inflation caused by excessive increases in money wages; even the exceptional contraction of the demand for labour in the past twelve months only served to moderate wage-induced inflation and not to eliminate it.

Nor is it correct to suppose that larger loan expenditures, whether by the public or the private sector, will cause an increase in the "money supply" which is per se inflationary. The increase in the money supply is the result of an increase in the amount of money in circulation—whether this is taken to be bank notes and coins, or of M1 or M3 or any other range of financial assets—can be the cause, as distinct from the consequence, of an increase in total income and expenditure. Indeed an increase in output brought about by deficit spending under conditions of an excess supply of available resources is no more inflationary than an increase in output resulting from the normal operation of a free capitalist economy. As last year's events have shown, an accelerated growth of M3 may well be the result of imposing higher interest rates and may be associated with a falling rate of inflation.

No one doubts the depth and sincerity of the Prime Minister's convictions. It is too much to ask that she should apply her mind to a better understanding of how a capitalist economy works?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge,
March 13.

From Mr P. R. R. Coad
Sir, Mr Rye writes today (March 13) that he is cancelling his subscription to the Conservative Party in view of Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget.

With an undevoted pension based upon pre-1973 values as my main source of income, the purchasing power of which is now about one-third of the value of those days, my one hope of keeping any value in my remaining income from this source is in the Prime Minister's determination to slow down the rate of inflation.

I propose to increase my subscription to the Conservative Party. Yours faithfully,
P. R. R. COAD,
The Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
March 13.

Moorland preservation
From Dr J. E. L. Butterfield and others
Sir, Is Dr Thomas (March 11) correct in stating that the natural vegetation of Britain is woodland and forest from sea level to near the mountain tops? No responsible scientist would deny that this was the situation at some time after the end of the last glaciation.

However, the disappearance of trees from many upland areas coincided with two events. The climate changed to one which was probably colder, windier and wetter; all factors which, directly or indirectly, tend to inhibit tree survival at high altitudes. At the same time man's activities, grazing domestic animals and burning vegetation, started to make an impact in uplands.

The relative effects of these two events must remain a matter of opinion, and it is possible that their importance varied from area to area within Britain. Nevertheless, the establishment of woodland on

Strikers who abuse the law

From Professor P. S. Atiyah, FBA
Sir, I am due to leave my house shortly for a flight to Canada via Heathrow. I am informed by *The Times* this morning (March 13) that immigration and customs staff at Heathrow will be working to rule and that long delays are expected.

This is supposed to be "strictly enforcing customs law and regulations". On the contrary, it seems the clearest possible abuse of the law.

Customs and immigration staff have legal powers over their fellow citizens conferred upon them by Parliament. Where these powers confer discretion, it is manifest that the discretion must be exercised in good faith for the purposes for which the powers have been conferred.

If the legal immunities enjoyed by those taking part in a trade dispute extend to the illegal detention of citizens going about their lawful ways, then we have indeed reached a sorry pass. The abuse of private power is serious enough in all conscience; but the abuse of public power is intolerable in a democracy.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. ATIYAH,
The Old Rectory,
Middleton Stoney,
Oxfordshire,
March 13.

From Mr W. Wright
Sir, The answer to Sir Miles Clifford (March 11) is of course that if the Government gave to its civil servants the same treatment as the promised the police and the armed forces, civil servants would not need to strike.

Yours faithfully,
W. WRIGHT,
Deputy General Secretary,
The Institution of Professional Civil Servants,
Northumberland Street, WC2,
March 12.

Unlicensed to quote
From Mr John Le Carré
Sir, Last night (March 11) on the independent television programme *News at Ten* I was quoted by name as saying that Sir Maurice Oldfield was the model for my fictional character, George Smiley. I have never in my life made such a statement, least of all on the day of Sir Maurice's sad death.

Within a few minutes of the news announcement, therefore, I telephoned the producers of the programme, and a spokesman told me that his information was derived from an interview I had purportedly given to the *Radio Times* two years ago. He conceded that I had in fact given no such interview, and that his researchers had made an error, but he insisted that beyond offering their apologies there was nothing they could do about it. That is the third inaccuracy. It is open to the producers at any time to enlighten the news programme, if they have misinformed. They choose not to do so in their decision.

The truth, once and for all, is this. I never heard of Sir Maurice, either by name or in any other way, until long after the name and character of George Smiley were in print. I knew him, however, by reputation, personally, scarcely at all. Our social contact, such as it was, occurred after his retirement, and amounted to a couple of lunches, over which he was inclined to rebuke me, albeit amiably, for what he regarded as the unflattering portrait I had given of his former Service. At his request, I once produced Sir Alec Guinness for him, for the good reason that he had always been, in his modest way, one of Sir Alec's many fans. Sir Maurice was tickled pink.

ITN did not need to know any of this, though if they had bothered to ask me, they could have found it out. Instead of that, they preferred to run a totally untrue story and quote myself as the source of it. Foreign broadcasters and press agencies are already having a ball with it. Meanwhile, ITN claims the immunity of the box.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LE CARRE,
C/o John Farnham Limited,
Bell House, Bell Yard, WC2,
March 12.

Flying bottles
From Mr Peter Walters
Sir, Your leading article on duty-free goods (March 11) overlooks one important fact: namely that the price of duty-free items varies considerably between different airports. At some, notably in the Far East and Middle East, large savings can be made by purchasing duty-free items, whilst at others, notably in the West, relatively modest savings are made.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. WALTERS,
49 Disraeli Road,
Ealing, W5,
March 11.

The awkward squad
From Mr Lawrence Cotterell
Sir, Discussing *The Romans in Britain*, Bernard Levin (article, March 11) perpetuates the error made some years ago by a muddled playwright airing his misknowledge of the military scene, mangling "swaddy"—a traditional nickname for the private soldier—into "squaddie".

The term probably derives from "swadeshi", a Bengali word meaning "native country", which was adopted by an Indian protest movement of other days. Its swaddies became known as "squaddies" to soldiers of the Raj, in a slightly pejorative but good-humoured context, and it was inevitable that the term would eventually be applied appropriately to British rankers whose appearance or performance on parade was less than perfect.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE COTTERELL,
121 St Paul's Wood Hill,
St Paul's Cray,
Kent,
March 12.

PROTECTING BRITAIN'S HERITAGE

The House of Lords has been chewing the cud of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill for more than three months. Its patient ruminations do not merely reflect the obvious truth that backwoodsmen know and care especially about the fate of the backwoods. The debates have seen sharp conflict between powerful and well-martialled pressure groups, and the outcome will affect not only those who hunt and farm, but also all who value the countryside—which is to say most of us. The Bill will profoundly influence the aspect of rural Britain, for better or worse, for many years to come.

The Government has given away little in the long contest. It has agreed to tighten the proposed licensing regulations for the killing of protected birds if they threaten the crops. It has reluctantly accepted the power to create marine nature reserves which its successors may know better how to use. But on the most important features of the Bill, the Government has remained adamant, even though it has scarcely had the best of the argument: and proceedings in the Commons may give it the opportunity to snatch back some of the concessions already exacted from it, in particular last night's defeat over footpath closures. But it would be a mistake to reopen this issue.

The question of footpaths seems as important now as it did when the Bill was first published. The Government wishes to end the right of appeal to the minister enjoyed today by objectors to proposed footpath closures. Landowning interests are often influential upon county councils, so that they cannot claim to be impartial judges in

such cases. Almost half the proposals for closure which go to the minister each year are turned down, so that the right of appeal is by no means a minor safeguard. The Government conceded in committee that inquiries in contested cases should be heard by inspectors employed by the minister, but that is not enough if the final decision is in the hands of the council. Our ancient network of rights-of-way enables the visitor to enter the landscape in a way which is impossible in many countries, and it is quite wrong to weaken the safeguards which protect this heritage.

The balance of argument on the most significant question of all has shifted even while the Lords have been deliberating. Farming operations in areas of special value for nature conservation can destroy the very qualities that give them their value. But this Government, like its predecessors, is quite properly reluctant to impose compulsion on farmers. It seeks in the Bill to take compulsory powers only in a selected few of the sites designated as of special scientific interest (SSSIs)—perhaps only fifty at a time out of the nearly 4,000 which cover 5 per cent of our land area. In towns, of course, planning controls with penalties are familiar, and there is no difference in principle between the urban and the rural case; the argument turns on need and practicality. If voluntary arrangements are reasonably successful, there is no need for compulsion.

It has seemed in recent years that voluntary arrangements could work sufficiently well in the country. Management agreements have had some success in arresting the encroachment of

ploughing and forestry upon Exmoor. But since the Bill was published, the Nature Conservancy Council has issued figures indicating that serious damage or destruction of SSSIs has been running at 10 per cent a year, and at 30 per cent in some counties. This cannot go on.

Government spokesmen in the Lords have virtually admitted at times that ideally the powers they propose for their super-SSSIs (a concept still in search of a negotiable acronym) should apply to all 4,000 sites. But they claim this is ruled out by cost and the risk of antagonizing farmers. It is less clear why they have resisted requiring owners to give advance notice of major changes in farming practice in all SSSIs—especially since such changes there and in the National Parks already have to be notified in advance if an agricultural grant is sought, as it almost always is.

Advance notice would at least give time for negotiation. It is plainly essential. The question of wider compulsion is difficult. The conservation bodies would never in the foreseeable future have the resources to impose management agreements or compulsory purchase more than a very few of the SSSIs that come under threat, even if they had compulsory powers. To that extent, compulsion might seem irrelevant. But the Government's two-tier system, with compulsion for the super-SSSIs alone, would be more clumsy and inflexible in operation than a system leaving it to the discretion of the conservation bodies to impose terms, subject to appeal and the limits on their resources—and there seems little reason why one method should raise any more antagonism in the farming community than the other.

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

The Nigerians are a practical and business-minded people: President Shagari's style is empirical. Nigeria is again a democracy and its leadership (still essentially in Northern hands) can understand the problems of democratic governments operating under the rule of law—even, perhaps, in the field of sport. There is no reason why mutual sympathies, rooted in long shared experience and a large Nigerian presence in Britain, should not be strengthened in the period ahead. An atmosphere of political cordiality might also help British commercial interests to arrest their slide from predominance in Nigeria, which probably expects a veto and will not be

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

Information on which to base its decisions.

The obscurity of the decision-making process, which for the past three years lay members of the Council have been trying to improve, has made it impossible for me to fulfil my responsibilities as a lay member of Council, particularly at a time when the college is making claims on taxpayers' millions for new buildings and resources which must be competing with funds for hospitals and schools.

Yours, etc.
A. A. BRIDGEWATER,
5 Chaucer Road,
Cambridge.

Tunncliffe collection
From Lady Anglessey
Sir, It is a great encouragement to learn (Dennis Mahon's letter of March 10) that the way is still open to meet both Charles Tunncliffe's expressed wish in regard to his measured drawings and sketchbooks

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

Royal College of Art

From Mr A. A. Bridgewater
Sir, Having only returned to this country from Australia on Friday, March 13, my response to Lord Queensberry's letter is rather late. His letter (March 11) may shed some light on why I, for one, felt obliged to resign as a lay member of the Council of the Royal College of Art.

He regrets that we have not been seen wandering through the college departments but overlooks the hours of consultation and discussion, both private and formal, in which we have been engaged. He also overlooks our day-to-day professional contact with the world of graphic and industrial design, not to mention our personal friendships with teaching members of staff. He assumes that our attitude has been constrictive rather than constructive and supportive and, most crucially, he overlooks the fact that the Council carries the ultimate financial and management responsibility and therefore requires clear

unduly annoyed—though for the record it may blame the West. But Britain could help by putting forward guidelines for working towards a Namibian settlement.

60 YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE, EXPERTISE
AND TEAMWORK
TAYLOR
WOODROW
A.A.A.A.

over
the border,
page 17.

Stock markets
FT Ind 479.8 up 2.6
FT 69.92 down 0.27

Sterling
£2.2580 up 1.95 cents
Index 99.5 up 0.4

Dollar
Index 99.3 down 0.5
DM 2.0915 down 180 pts

Gold
\$498.50 up \$5

Money
3 mth sterling 12 1/4-12 1/2
3 mth Euro-S 144-144
6 mth Euro-S 144-144

IN BRIEF

Dow Jones
breaks
1,000 point
mark

The Dow Jones industrial share price index broke through the 1,000 point mark last night on strong buying on the New York Stock Exchange. The index rose by 17.02 points to 1020.72 as interest rates fell.

The rally, which came late in the day, was partly due to continued speculation on further takeover bids after three big bids last week. Two of the big targets last week, Kennecott Copper, which is being bought by Standard Oil of Ohio, and St Joe Minerals, which is being bought by Seagrams, lost in value with considerable profit-taking.

Trading volume was heavy as almost 50 million shares changed hands. Earlier the Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago both cut their prime lending rates to 17 1/2 per cent from 18 per cent. Most United States banks are likely to make similar cuts.

The Federal Reserve Board continued to indicate a willingness to see a general decline in bank lending rates by making no effort to raise the rate for federal funds, now trading slightly above 14 per cent.

BL's Metro captures best-seller spot
BL's Mini Metro has forged ahead of Ford's Cortina model to become Britain's best-selling car, according to unconfirmed industry figures.

The new car helped to boost BL's market share in the first 10 days of March to 25 per cent, more than one per cent ahead of Ford whose sales have been hit by a delivery drivers strike. BL hopes to sell about 100,000 units a year overseas about the same as expected in the home market.

Strike hits searches
Searches at Companies House have been hit by the civil servants' dispute. More than 11,000 daily requests for information in London and 1,000 in Cardiff have been suspended indefinitely although applications may be lodged for processing after the end of the strike, which involves 160 staff at the two centres.

Prestcold takeover
Suter Electrical, a Lancashire hair salon equipment manufacturer, is buying Prestcold, the refrigeration and air-conditioning subsidiary of BL, for £5m. Suter is raising cash through a £7.7m rights issue.

Anglo-Israeli trade
Thirty years of increasing British trade with Israel, totalling about £500m a year, was celebrated at a British-Israel Chamber of Commerce dinner where the principal speaker was Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary.

Thorn EMI factory
Thorn EMI is setting up a £2m electrical equipment factory on a 4.5-acre site at the Blenheim industrial estate in Nottinghamshire.

SDR exchange rate
The dollar's exchange rate against the SDR was 1.23125, while the £-SDR rate was 0.551388.

Industrial output
drops 1.3pc
to lowest level
for nine years

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Government hopes that the drop in output is coming to an end and received a blow yesterday when the announcement of new figures showed that industrial output fell by 1.3 per cent in January, the seventh successive monthly fall.

The drop took total industrial output down to its lowest level for nine years. In the three months to the end of January, output was 11.5 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago.

In manufacturing industry alone, the drop has been even greater: output is down 15.5 per cent on a year ago.

The gloomy output figures were made worse by a sharp downturn in the level of retail sales in February, where the provisional index fell 1.8 per cent from the high figure recorded in January. Exports at the Department of Trade think the picture would have been even worse without the continuation of winter sales into February.

High turnover during this year's January sales provided a much-needed boost to companies which have been trying desperately to reduce their stocks. But the signs that the underlying level will be fairly depressed this year are bound to weaken business confidence, already shaken by the Budget.

This could lead to industrial output staying depressed until well into the year. The latest figures show no sign of the turnaround which government ministers had hoped would arrive by the first quarter of the year.

Output is down right across the industrial landscape of the nation. In the three months to the end of January, textile and clothing output fell 5 per cent to stand 21 per cent below its level of the previous year.

Engineering dropped 5.7 per cent to 17 per cent below last year's level, and falls of over 2 per cent were also recorded by

the miscellaneous other manufacturing category. The figures show the way in which the recession is changing its shape as it moves towards the end of its second year.

Investment goods industries are showing the sharpest drops, as companies cut back desperately on capital spending to stay in business.

Consumer goods industries are showing a smaller fall—2.4 per cent in the latest three months compared to 5.3 per cent for investment goods.

Intermediate goods industries are doing slightly better, however, as the pace of destocking, which led the way down in the early part of 1980, starts to ease.

The recession has been far more severe in the manufacturing sector than the Government predicted at the time of the 1980 Budget. Ministers now hope that output in the economy as a whole will start to pick up in the summer.

Promotions boost sales. Special promotions and a rash of pre-Budget sales into March have kept non-food volumes higher than some retailers expected, although volume sales of kitchen appliances and other electrical goods are still generally down around 5 per cent compared with a year ago (Derek Harris writes).

Chains such as Currys and Rumbelow report some improvement in sales of washing machines, with growth in specialist sectors like video cassette recorders and microwave ovens.

Food sales are steady and "dramatically improved" over the past six weeks, according to Mr Ian MacLaurin, managing director of Tesco.

The John Lewis Partnership department stores are trading steadily, with the first week in March up 12.5 per cent by value on an annual comparison, well above the half year forecast of 7.3 per cent. Food, showing a 14.6 per cent rise, is also ahead of forecast.

Imports are expected to decline by 2 per cent in 1981 over 1980, picking up over the year as the rate of destocking by British industry declines.

Exports are predicted to fall by 5 per cent as the full effects of worsening competitiveness over the past couple of years come home to roost. Despite increasing exports of North Sea oil.

The record surplus on the oil account of £231m, plus the £300m positive balance on invisibles such as banking and tourism, account for the bulk of February's current account surplus.

The non-oil trade balance was just £83m in the black, down from £53m in January and less than a quarter of the average for the last three months of 1980.

Publication of the trade figures had little immediate impact on the foreign exchange markets. The pound rose 1.95 cents from Friday against a generally weaker dollar to close at \$2.280, its highest level for three weeks.

It was also stronger against continental currencies, its trading-weighted index against a basket of leading currencies up 0.4 on Friday's close at 99.5.

Lower domestic and Euro-dollar interest rates, and expectations of lower rates to come this week, were the chief cause of the dollar's decline. It closed at DM2.0815, down 1.8 pence from Friday and its lowest level for more than 6 weeks.

Legal battle likely over Savoy bid

By Philip Robinson

A legal battle now seems certain between Sir Hugh Wonnor, Savoy chairman, and Sir Charles Forte, whose Trusthouse Forte empire is making a £58m takeover bid for the hotel group based in the Strand.

Tomorrow Sir Hugh will tell Sir Charles in a letter that he is refusing to call the two special shareholders' meetings which the head of the world's largest hotel and catering chain reckons would give him control of the Savoy group.

Sir Hugh and his board have already dismissed the Trusthouse offer as wholly unacceptable and totally unacceptable.

Six days ago when Trusthouse Forte, whose chairman is Lord Thorneycroft, announced its offer, Sir Charles asked Sir Hugh for a decision on the meetings within seven days. He also said that if the Savoy board was not prepared to call them, his group, as holders of 88,000 "A" shares, would.

The meetings, for the "A" and "B" shareholders separately, are important because of the complex voting structure (the "A" shares have one and the "B" shares have one and a half votes each).

"A" shareholders have a total of 51 per cent of the total votes available. Sir Charles, with his advisers, merchant bankers S. G. Warburg and solicitors Linklaters & Paines, think that if the "A" shareholders vote for the bid with a 75 per cent majority, it would give them control of 51 per cent.

Sir Charles has said: "We can manage the company with that."

But the Savoy camp say the more, thought up as a scheme of arrangements, would effectively be disenfranchising the "B" shareholders, most of which are the board, and control 48 per cent of the total votes.

Trusthouse Forte reckons that it can exercise power under Section 206 of the Companies Act which entitles any member to call a meeting of shareholders, and Linklaters says it is taking that section as embracing all shareholders.

Trusthouse appears to be in a stronger position, with the majority it says it needs.

The Savoy board has taken counsel's advice and says it is more or less in permanent session with its advisers.

Meanwhile after Trusthouse Forte's annual meeting in London yesterday, Sir Charles said: "If all they can do is throw insults at me, it will make no difference to the bid."

Ministers went into restricted session to discuss monetary issues. They heard reports from Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England and chairman of the EEC Central Bank Governors Committee, and M. Jean Yves Haberer, the chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, who left the meeting early to close the Budget debate in London was represented by Sir Kenneth Couzens, the permanent secretary at the Treasury responsible for overseas affairs.

Although Mr van der Stee was reluctant to discuss the debate in detail, he did slip that one of the problems confronting the EEC is that United States policy today is in line with advice given in the past to Washington by European governments.

"They are fighting inflation and we have to be cautious", he said. "We have to show respect and appreciation for what the United States is now doing."

But at the same time, he made clear that the Community would not stay passive in the face of the United States interest rate challenge. Today's meeting of finance ministers ordered M. Richardson and the European Commission to consider the issue further and report back at a later date.

The interest rate squeeze, triggered by the high level of rates in the United States, has been causing particular problems in West Germany. Members of the German Social Democrat Party, the dominant partner in the coalition government, are angry at the way in which the federal bank has pushed up interest rates in line with trends in the United States.

Also, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the finance minister, has been advocating a concerted international reduction of rates but so far has failed to secure any great degree of support.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.



CHARLES FORTE

Sir Charles Forte and Lord Thorneycroft at yesterday's meeting.

"A" shareholders which are much more widely spread. The Kuwait Investment Office, has already indicated it intends to accept, with its 34.1 per cent of "A" shares.

If Warburg Investment Management accepts with its 15.4 per cent, Trusthouse is more than half way towards the majority it says it needs.

The Savoy board has taken counsel's advice and says it is more or less in permanent session with its advisers.

Meanwhile after Trusthouse Forte's annual meeting in London yesterday, Sir Charles said: "If all they can do is throw insults at me, it will make no difference to the bid."

Ministers went into restricted session to discuss monetary issues. They heard reports from Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England and chairman of the EEC Central Bank Governors Committee, and M. Jean Yves Haberer, the chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, who left the meeting early to close the Budget debate in London was represented by Sir Kenneth Couzens, the permanent secretary at the Treasury responsible for overseas affairs.

Although Mr van der Stee was reluctant to discuss the debate in detail, he did slip that one of the problems confronting the EEC is that United States policy today is in line with advice given in the past to Washington by European governments.

"They are fighting inflation and we have to be cautious", he said. "We have to show respect and appreciation for what the United States is now doing."

But at the same time, he made clear that the Community would not stay passive in the face of the United States interest rate challenge. Today's meeting of finance ministers ordered M. Richardson and the European Commission to consider the issue further and report back at a later date.

The interest rate squeeze, triggered by the high level of rates in the United States, has been causing particular problems in West Germany. Members of the German Social Democrat Party, the dominant partner in the coalition government, are angry at the way in which the federal bank has pushed up interest rates in line with trends in the United States.

Also, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the finance minister, has been advocating a concerted international reduction of rates but so far has failed to secure any great degree of support.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

MFI's joint
managing
director
resigns

By Margaret Pagano

Mr Jack Seabright, joint managing director of MFI Furniture, has offered his resignation, to take effect in July, after it was made clear to him in discussion that he would not be the next chairman.

Mr Seabright said: "After successive discussions it was made clear to me that when Mr Arthur Southon retires as chairman in a few years time I would not be considered as his successor." In these circumstances he felt he could not stay under another chairman.

"I am 51 and instead of waiting decided to make the break now," Mr Seabright has been with the furniture group for seven years and will now be considering either "a change of career" or perhaps "taking advantage of the Chancellor's recent incentives for small business." All talks have been amicable and compensation had been agreed.

Mr Southon said the board had accepted the resignation with regret and wished to express its gratitude to Mr Seabright for his contribution to the development of the group.

Mr Southon, who is 65, said he had no plans to retire until he was about 70 provided he retained the board's confidence. During the recent talks about a successor, Mr Southon said that he could not honestly give Mr Seabright a clear indication as to what might occur.

Mr Noel Lister, a co-founder of the group and joint managing director, will become chief executive on Mr Seabright's departure. He will have responsibility for development, buying and marketing.

Mr Derek Hunt, aged 41, is appointed sole group managing director. He has been a board director since 1975.

Mr Southon said his role in the next five years or so would be to ensure "an acceptable and competent successor does emerge". Whether this would be Mr Lister or someone else remained to be seen.

MFI recently reported interim pre-tax profits at £9.9m, £3.1m down on the previous year. Despite a sales increase from £56.1m to £59m, the group looks hard pressed to recover in the second half. Borrowings,

EEC states seeking joint interest rate policy

From Peter Norman

Brussels, March 16

EEC member states are trying to draw up a joint policy on interest rates to present to this summer's world economic summit in Ottawa. Mr Alfons van der Stee, the Dutch finance minister, said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, who left the meeting early to close the Budget debate in London was represented by Sir Kenneth Couzens, the permanent secretary at the Treasury responsible for overseas affairs.

Although Mr van der Stee was reluctant to discuss the debate in detail, he did slip that one of the problems confronting the EEC is that United States policy today is in line with advice given in the past to Washington by European governments.

"They are fighting inflation and we have to be cautious", he said. "We have to show respect and appreciation for what the United States is now doing."

But at the same time, he made clear that the Community would not stay passive in the face of the United States interest rate challenge. Today's meeting of finance ministers ordered M. Richardson and the European Commission to consider the issue further and report back at a later date.

The interest rate squeeze, triggered by the high level of rates in the United States, has been causing particular problems in West Germany. Members of the German Social Democrat Party, the dominant partner in the coalition government, are angry at the way in which the federal bank has pushed up interest rates in line with trends in the United States.

Also, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the finance minister, has been advocating a concerted international reduction of rates but so far has failed to secure any great degree of support.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

The EEC Commission has also been looking at developments with anxiety.

State industry chiefs
join Budget attack

By Peter Hill

and Patricia Tisdall

Nationalized industry chairmen have joined the Confederation of British Industry in criticizing the Government's economic policies and calling for an investment-led recovery of the British economy.

In a thinly-veiled attack on the Government's economic strategy, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said last night that it was "highly regrettable" that British manufacturers should be forced to cut back on their investment.

Speaking to the Oil Club in Glasgow, Sir Derek said that despite the 2 per cent cut in the Bank of England's base rate, announced in the Budget last week, "further positive encouragement" would be needed if the projected 15-20 per cent fall in manufacturing industry investment this year was to be avoided.

Sir Derek and other members of the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group, of which he is the present chairman, have for months been pressing the Government to modify the strict discipline of exercising financial limits on state groups. British Telecom and British Rail, both of whom have ambitious investment programmes, are among the hardest-hit corporations.

But another state industry chairman, Sir Denis Rooke of British Gas, yesterday underlined the important role which his corporation was playing in the Government's strategy. In the last financial year it had made a net repayment to the Exchequer of £447m—just £2m

short of the target which it had been set. In the financial year now ending it would not be "too far away" from making a further repayment of £400m.

Business reaction: A shift in emerging businessmen's confidence reaction to the Budget, which may dilute the otherwise adverse response expected from tomorrow's meeting of the council of the Confederation of British Industry.

While large manufacturing organizations support the CBI leaders' initial expression of disquiet, a few smaller concerns are supporting the hard line taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In a clear reference to a remark made by Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI's president last week, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director of the Institute of Directors, said yesterday that rather than attack the Chancellor for "kicking industry in the teeth", businessmen should unite to lobby the Government to introduce a radical privatization programme and make real cuts in public sector revenue and manpower expenditure.

The Chancellor still has substantial support from British businessmen, Mr Goldsmith said, calling on Tory MPs to back the Government in the Budget debate. Mr Goldsmith's institute represents 30,000 company directors.

Mr Anthony Frodsham, director general of Engineering Employers' Federation, in his criticism of the Budget, criticized the Government's policy of raising interest rates rather than on the absence of aid for industry. Mr Frodsham's comments were contained in a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

£314m trade surplus
set last month

By Frances Williams

Britain had a trade surplus in February of £314m, less than half the freakishly high surplus of £742m in January and rather lower than in the last few months of 1980.

A sharp rise in imports and a substantial fall in exports may point to an early worsening of the United Kingdom's trade balance this year.

A large projected surplus of £300m on invisibles, due mainly to EEC budget refunds payable in the first quarter of this year, boosted the February current account surplus to £314m, down from a revised £1,042m in January.

Imports rose 8 per cent in February, recovering to around the levels of late last year. Excluding erratic items, such as precious stones, ships and aircraft, the volume of imports jumped 10 per cent in the month, led by increased imports of basic materials and finished products, notably cars.

Exports were down over 4 per cent in February from January's high level, despite record oil exports of £566m. This was chiefly because of the delay in deliveries of finished manufactured goods and erratic items.

The Department of Trade said yesterday that the underlying trend in export volumes had been broadly flat since the middle of last year, but the most recent figures suggest a possible decline.

Over the three months to February the volume of non-oil exports excluding erratics fell by 2 per cent on the previous 3 months.

In the forecast for the economy published with the Budget last week, the Treasury

estimated that this year's balance of payments surplus would be £1,500m, down £500m on last year, and deteriorating fairly steadily over the remainder of 1981.

Imports are expected to decline by 2 per cent in 1981 over 1980, picking up over the year as the rate of destocking by British industry declines.

Exports are predicted to fall by 5 per cent as the full effects of worsening competitiveness over the past couple of years come home to roost. Despite increasing exports of North Sea oil.

The record surplus on the oil account of £231m, plus the £300m positive balance on invisibles such as banking and tourism, account for the bulk of February's current account surplus.

The non-oil trade balance was just £83m in the black, down from £53m in January and less than a quarter of the average for the last three months of 1980.

Publication of the trade figures had little immediate impact on the foreign exchange markets. The pound rose 1.95 cents from Friday against a generally weaker dollar to close at \$2.280, its highest level for three weeks.

It was also stronger against continental currencies, its trading-weighted index against a basket of leading currencies up 0.4 on Friday's close at 99.5.

Lower domestic and Euro-dollar interest rates, and expectations of lower rates to come this week, were the chief cause of the dollar's decline. It closed at DM2.0815, down 1.8 pence from Friday and its lowest level for more than 6 weeks.

Tables, page 18

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Atwood & Son	13p to 186p
Broken Hill	20p to 755p
CRA	10p to 253p
Grindley Holdings	17p to 183p
Guthrie Corp	13p to 763p
Falls	
Allen H. & Ross	15p to 363p
BP	20p to 380p
Barclays Bank	1p to 128p
CBK	8p to 138p
Hammer Corp	8p to 63p
Minor	
Nitrate Explor	23p to 658p
Pekin Walsand	20p to 403p
Satchi	13p to 343p
Standard Tel	12p to 509p
Inter Thomson	
Shaw Trust	8p to 274p
Schroders	14p to 392p
Woolworth	10p to 348p
Yarrow	5p to 53p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sell	Bank buys	Bank sell
Australia S	1.86	1.85	Norway Kr	12.45
Austria Sch	34.90	32.70	Portugal Esc	127.00
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75	South Africa Rd	1.89
Canada S	2.71	2.62	Spain Ptas	194.00
Denmark Kr	15.39	14.50	Sweden S	10.67
Finland Mk	9.48	8.98	Switzerland Fr	4.43
France Fr	11.40	10.90	USA S	2.27
Germany DM	4.85	4.61	Yugoslavia Dnr	79.00
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50		
Hong Kong S	12.10	11.50	Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by travelers	73.59
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26	Bankers' Insurance and other foreign currency	
Italy Lit	2380.00	2270.00	Different prices apply to travelers' cheques and other foreign currency	
Japan Yen	488.00	465.00		
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10		



Italy denies new credit to Soviet Union

The Soviet Union has failed to obtain a new credit line from Italy after five days of discussions in Rome between deputy ministers of the Italian-Soviet economic commission.

Italy has now accumulated a deficit on trade with the Soviet Union of more than \$3,000m (£1,340m) and Signor Edoardo Speranza, the Italian under-secretary for foreign trade and representative at the talks, urged the Russians to increase their purchases in cash.

The Italian Government would, however, be prepared to support the grant of supplier credits to Italian exporters and to extend credit facilities to the Russians for specific projects.

Australian reserves

The Australian Reserve Bank said its gold and foreign exchange holdings rose A\$223.35m to A\$4,980m (£2,648.9m) in the week ended March 11 from A\$4,750m the previous week.

Soviet oil find

Soviet engineers denied a Swedish report of a western Siberia oil field with overall reserves of 300,000m tons, but said output would be in the 154m-ton range for at least five years.

East-West trade

The East European nations' trade deficit with Western industrial countries shrank by about 70 per cent between 1978 and 1980, according to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Imports curb threat

France could temporarily block imports of Japanese products, M. Francois Mitterrand, the official responsible for solving Franco-Japanese trade problems, told a trade journal, adding that when Japanese exports presented an obvious danger to a European industry, the EEC Commission had to invoke its safeguard clause.

General chemicals sector told to 'slim to the bare minimum'

1,000 jobs at risk in ICI division

More than 15,000 workers at ICI's Mond division, which makes general chemicals at a number of sites in the North-east and North-west of England have been told that the "trimming" business must "slim to the bare minimum".

This is likely to result in the disappearance of more than 1,000 jobs this year in the division which has already seen a cut-back in its investment plans.

Mr Dick Lindsell, chairman of the division, which traditionally accounts for about one-fifth of ICI's United Kingdom turnover, told staff: "I recognize that all this gloomy background will be causing all of us the deepest concern for our personal prospects, both immediately and in the longer term. But the old days are gone and so many of the old ways have to go, too."

ICI announced last month it was cutting its dividend for the first time since 1938, after trading for a loss in the second half of last year. A week later, it announced the merging of its loss-making plastics and petrochemicals divisions. This is expected to result in the loss of more

than 1,000 jobs and the closure of one divisional headquarters.

By comparison with these and other big loss-makers like the fibres division, Mond had a fair year in 1980. It is understood the division made a reasonable profit but one which was well down on budget expectations.

Last year, the division shed about 7 per cent of its workforce, or more than 1,000 jobs. Similar, or even larger cuts are likely to be needed this year, as Mr Lindsell seeks productivity improvements.

Numbers in the technical department, especially in engineering, are being reduced from 800 to about 500. Mond is also to be linked, for monitoring purposes, with the merged petrochemicals and plastics division through a heavy chemicals executive. This may allow some integration of administrative functions, such as accounts, management services, and perhaps even distribution and marketing.

Last week's meeting of the divisional staff conference, at which Mr Lindsell gave details of the "unpalatable" measures needed, was picketed by trade unionists.

Mond has recently completed several large investment projects, and believes it has a secure future if, through restructuring, the present difficulties can be overcome. Economies are also being looked for in energy and capital use.

Mond has its headquarters at Runcorn, Cheshire. Other business locations include Widnes, Winsford and Northwich, Cheshire, Fleetwood, Lancashire and Billingham and Wilton, on Teesside. Its difficulties in recent months have been largely those of the group as a whole: reduced demand, rising energy costs, and the relative strength of sterling.

Mond's salt and lime businesses have held up well. Soda ash has had a difficult year, and demand for chlorine has been hit by the fall in sales of chlorine-based products such as VCM, which goes into PVC.

Overall, ICI expects it could lose between 1,000 and 5,000 jobs in Britain this year against its average United Kingdom employment of 84,300 in 1980.

John Huxley

Progress on EEC insurance

From Peter Norman

Brussels, March 16

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today achieved his objective of giving a political push to plans to extend European Community to cover damage insurance.

A draft directive to give insurance companies the right to do non-life business in EEC member states other than their own was put before finance ministers in Brussels and made good progress.

A "non-life services directive" was discussed for more than an hour. According to Mr Alfons van der Stee, the Dutch finance minister, the meeting produced some progress in reconciling the standpoints of Britain and Holland, which favour a liberal insurance regime, with the position of the other member states, whose stance has been largely responsible for the singular lack of advance towards a common insurance market in the EEC since the directive was first drafted in 1975.

The ministers today instructed the ambassadors of the 10 member states to the EEC to report back on the best ways to solve the outstanding problems.

The key issue, that of whether the supervisory authorities in a country where a risk is insured should be able to veto business, was discussed at some length.

Georgia Tech helps to found research centre in Limerick

A contract research centre is to be set up in Limerick as a result of collaboration between the Irish Industrial Development Authority and Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) in the United States.

The centre will be known as the European Research Institute of Ireland and will be based on the campus of the National Institute of Higher Education at Limerick.

The development authority will provide £1m in grants under its service industries programme, and the balance of investment required will come from a consortium of industrial and commercial companies. The non-profit centre will be managed under contract by Georgia Tech.

Scientists and engineers at the institute will be taught the entrepreneurial and marketing arts at Georgia Tech's "engineering experiment station" in Atlanta. Dr Daniel O'Neill, a senior administrator at the station and a former staff member at Limerick, will return as managing director of the new centre, in June.

Georgia Tech claims to be second among all United States universities in terms of expenditure on engineering research after Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its engineering experiment station was founded in 1919 to promote scientific, engineering and industrial research. The station employs

more than 1,100 people and now has 100 research projects in more than 30 countries.

The new Limerick centre will be modelled on the Georgia station. Its services will initially concentrate on the application of technology to the

Technology News

tion of electronic technology and chemical and material processes, with a particular emphasis on alternative sources of energy.

Computer traffic control development

A computer-based road traffic control system has been ordered by West Midlands County Council to improve traffic control in Coventry.

The Split Cycle time and Offset Optimization Technique (SCOOT) has been developed jointly by a number of manufacturers in conjunction with the Department of Industry and the Ministry of Transport, and the Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

The Coventry scheme is to be implemented by Ferranti Computer Systems, Manchester, one of the companies involved in the SCOOT development. The system uses software to optimize the traffic flow by computing traffic-light signal settings from data on actual traffic conditions, rather than working to fixed time plans.

Telephones adapted for hard of hearing

British Telecom is to begin to adapt many of Britain's 77,000 public telephone kiosks over the next 18 months for use by the hard of hearing.

The earpiece of the handset will be fitted with an inductive coupler which will react with the pickup coil in the user's hearing aid. The coupler will be linked to the hearing aid by an electromagnetic loop which will work on a principle similar to that used when a voltage is "stepped up" or "stepped down" in a transformer.

In the past, hearing aid users have found making telephone calls extremely difficult because simply turning up the volume on the aid has allowed background noise to be amplified as well as speech, and if the hearing aid was allowed to rub against the handset the friction has created further noise interference.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Governing the City of London

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Mr Tony Banks's diatribe (March 11) against the continuation of the City Corporation as a unit of local government should be seen in context.

His party is committed to the abolition of the City Corporation and of the House of Lords. Within his party there is growing pressure for the abolition of the monarchy. The objective is a grey, sombre and ostensibly "classless" society and the strategy is to knock over these institutions one by one.

This explains attacks on other institutions. The Metropolitan Police are threatened with "police control" of their activities, and already one London Borough, Lambeth, has declared itself a no-go area as far as certain aspects of policing are concerned.

The banks, the insurance companies and the building societies are all quite openly endangered by nationalization fore-shadowed in the London Labour Party manifesto for the GLC election.

These institutions have one thing in common: they are all

bulwarks of free enterprise, of freedom and of our hallowed traditions. To those who seek revolution in our society, and who must in pursuit of it cause devastation, they are all natural targets.

Yours sincerely,
HORACE CUTLER,
Leader of the Greater London Council,
The County Hall,
London, SE1 7PB.

From Mr C. Douglas Woodward

Sir, Mr Banks (March 11) has again made clear the Labour Party's intent to abolish the City of London Corporation as a separate unit of local government. From the tenor of his letter it seems to me that he is not really interested in whether the City is "democratic" or not but that he is anti-City of London as a collection of rotten boroughs. The truth of the matter, as those of us who live

and work in the City know well, is that the City Corporation is among the most efficient of local authorities with highly dedicated staff. Our own house-keeping is such that our rate demand for City services this year is among the lowest in the country.

The accusation that we are not democratic is absurd if one takes into account the fact that we elect our councillors every 12 months. Admittedly we have rather a lot of councillors for our small area but surely that is no bad thing, especially when one remembers that we are the only council in the country whose members do not receive any attendance allowance.

Compare City local government with what is going on in places like Lambeth and Camden where Mr Banks's friends preside and you perhaps can see why they look with envious and destructive eyes at the way we conduct our affairs.

Yours faithfully,
C. DOUGLAS WOODWARD,
Members' Room,
Guildhall,
London, EC2P 2EJ.

Tentacles of taxation

From Mr Terry Clements

Sir, Many years ago I was advised by an American professional poker player never to play in a house which takes a cut of every pot but to stick to games where a flat fee is charged for a seat at the table.

"When the house takes a slice off the pot every time the money circulates, the house pretty quickly ends up owning all the loot and you have to beg for the cab fare home," he said, "and that doesn't make for contented players."

I recalled his words while listening to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech on the radio this afternoon.

The complexity of our taxation system is such that its tentacles reach out and take a slice out of every pot that we try to create; today, the Chancellor

has increased the thickness of quite a few of those slices.

Could it perhaps be that the reason why the recession is substantially worse and unemployment higher in Britain than in most other countries is that successive governments have left us insufficient money to play with? As a small businessman, I do know that our taxation system is too complicated, too full of injustices and anomalies and its weight is most oppressive. Sir Geoffrey Howe has done nothing to relieve these and, quite frankly, the obedience he has made towards the small entrepreneur isn't worth the cab fare home.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY CLEMENTS,
36 Eaton Square,
London W5 2ER,
March 10.

The advantages of cold washing

From Mrs Jean Skevington

Sir, I read Derek Harris's article in *The Times* today (March 3), "Black days for white goods", and am amazed that no one here seems to realize that one doesn't need heat to wash clothes perfectly well, given a purpose-made cold powder. I am fortunate in having a Philips machine with a no-heat programme and always bring back a supply of cold powder from America.

If washing machine manufacturers made a machine with a cold programme and supplied the washing powder with the machine, I think many people would be delighted to save the electricity used in heating the water. In Australia, New Zealand, as well as America, cold powders are used extensively.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN SKEVINGTON,
100 Cornwall Gardens,
London SW7.

How 1p increases cost of living

From Mrs Ian Ainsworth-Smith

Sir, Am I really the only consumer who queries this?

I have just bought 14 metres of lace seam binding at 10p per metre from our local departmental store (part of a well-known chain) for which I was charged 13p. Upon pointing out that the amount shown in fact he 12p I was informed that the computerized tills (which apparently feed into the central chain computer) will not cope with 1p amounts and the price is therefore rounded up to the nearest penny. The management of the store confirmed this and said (a) that I was the first customer to query this practice; and (b) that to avoid this happening again they would now be rounding all prices up before the customer sees the price tag.

Is this happening universally? If so, does not this type of action contribute to the ever increasing cost of living? Amounts of 1p may seem very tiny but they soon mount up. I can see the 1p coin fast disappearing unless something is done soon.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN M. H. AINSWORTH-SMITH,
107 West Side,
Clapham Common,
London SW4 9AZ,
March 13.

Legal Appointments

SOLICITOR London

A small but enthusiastic team would be glad to welcome a fellow solicitor of at least 5 years' standing to join them in providing a comprehensive legal service to the CIBA-GEIGY Group of Companies in the United Kingdom.

This Swiss-owned Group is one of Britain's major manufacturers and distributors of agrochemicals, consumer products, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, photographic products, pigments, resins and industrial chemicals with a turnover of approximately £400 million.

The successful candidate will be expected to handle competently matters involving company, competition, employment, product liability, and real and industrial property laws. Above all, he or she must be willing to learn about and take an active interest in the business activities of the Group.

It is hoped that after a suitable introductory period, the job holder may be entrusted with primary responsibility for the legal affairs of one or more of the Group's businesses.

Although the Group's headquarters are presently in London, the job entails frequent travel to other locations in the UK and occasional journeys abroad.

If you are interested, please write to me saying why, enclosing your C.V. and explaining how you believe you meet my criteria.

R. E. Walker, Company Secretary, CIBA-GEIGY (UK) Limited,
30 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LH.

CIBA-GEIGY

Litigation Solicitor/Barrister

Applications are invited from Solicitors or Barristers of three years standing or more for senior post in Litigation Section within large Legal Department of major construction group.

Work will consist mainly of heavy commercial litigation, including a proportion of building litigation. Experience in building litigation will therefore be an advantage as will a good academic record and appropriate practical experience.

Age range 28-35 preferred.

Competitive salary offered plus car, contributory pension scheme with free life assurance.

Applications with full CV to:—

Chief Solicitor, Legal Department, Wimpey Group Services Limited, 27 Hammersmith Grove, LONDON W6 7EN.



SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY OF THE HIGH COURT

The Lord Chancellor invites practising Barristers and Solicitors of not less than 10 years' standing to apply for appointment as Registrar in Bankruptcy of the High Court. The salary is £19,500 plus £1,016 Inner London Weighting Allowance.

There is a maximum pension of one-half of final salary after 20 years' service.

Applications are invited not later than 8th May, 1981, to F. C. Yeomans, Esq., Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS. Application forms will be provided on request to that address, or by telephone to 01-211 8084.

Appointments Vacant

You'll go farther, faster in a nursing career in Dallas, Texas, USA.

World-famous Parkland Memorial Hospital is offering you an opportunity to live and learn in one of the most vibrant and dynamic cities in the U.S.—Dallas, Texas.

We are presently offering nursing opportunities in our 1,000 bed University Medical Center at the University of Texas Health Science Center of Dallas. Here is a chance to continue your nursing skills and experience.

Parkland can offer you excellent salaries and benefits. Transportation advances.

Free housing for 30 days.

If you'd like to practice in a medical center internationally recognized for its Burn Center, Trauma Center, Renal Transplant, General Medical and Surgical, Pediatrics, Neonatology, Obstetrics and Emergency Service capabilities we'd like to talk to you. Bring the original and two copies of your nursing licenses. SRN, RGN or the equivalent is required. This program does not require CGFNS.

London, England
March 19-21
Hotel London Tower
St. Catherine Way
Interviews are on a first come, first served basis, 8:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

Interviews are on a first come, first served basis, 8:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE TIMES WORKS!

Tax Accountant with view to Partnership	20 replies
Deputy Personnel Manager	23 replies
Assistant Registrar	20 replies
Mechanical and Process engineers	30 replies
Sales Executive—£15,000	15 replies
Assistant Editor	100 replies
Publications Office—£9,795	40 replies
Exploration & Operating Personnel North Sea	25 replies
Director of Medicine	15 replies

Need we go on?

The Times Recruitment Opportunities columns never profess to give you everything—nor aim to! Which means, whilst you are not asking the largest set you can be sure you are fishing in the right waters.

Why waste time, book your advertisement NOW on 01-278 9161 and make Thursday in The Times yours.

Recruitment Opportunities day!

P/T COFFEE SHOP ASSISTANT required in the Design Centre Shop in Haymarket.

If you would be interested in selling a high quality range of foods and beverages, have a flexible, friendly attitude and can work quickly under pressure we would like to hear from you.

Hours - 12 noon - 5.45 pm Monday to Friday
Salary - around £67 per week

Please contact Carol Bayley on 01-839 8000 ext 35.



GENERAL VACANCIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Professional Guidance and Assessment for 34 years.
15-24 yrs: Career, Careers
25-34 yrs: Progress, 2nd Career
35-44 yrs: Progress, 2nd Career
Full details in free brochure—

● ● ● CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W1
● ● ● 01-835 5452 (24 hrs)

GENERAL VACANCIES

ACCOUNTANT/BOOK-KEEPER

Family group of 3 companies require a capable and motivated person to maintain accounts, prepare tax returns, and assist directors in financial matters. Excellent working conditions. Hours 9.30-5.30 pm, 4 days a week. Salary £10,000-12,000. Full C.V. to: Patrick Ltd., 31-37 Arden Road, Earlsfield, London, S.W.18.

EDUCATIONAL

BIRMINGHAM - O & A LEVEL. Mander, Portman Woodward, Tel. 021-621-1201.
TANCY - MARIE SCHOOL OF COOKERY. Intermediate & London Bred Diploma Course. 2 year training course for students with no previous cooking experience—Tel. 01-235-1100.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

THE AMALGAMATED DEPARTMENTAL COMPANY'S SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Trustees invite applications from students requiring financial assistance to enable them to undertake a course of study in any of the following fields: Science, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Business, and the Arts. The fund is administered by the Amalgamated Departmental Company, a charitable organization. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Amalgamated Departmental Company, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R. The closing date for applications is 31st March 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

THOMAS UPHOLSTERY Limited, Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 21 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the Company will be held at 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on the 23rd day of March 1981, at 10.00 am, for the purpose of considering and voting on the proposed winding up of the Company. The notice of the meeting is contained in the enclosed form and is being sent to all members of the Company. Dated the 10th day of March 1981.
THOMAS FISHER, Director

TWO YEARS AGO I WAS BROKE

Now I drive a Aston Martin, live in a 5 bedroom house, take my holidays abroad and earn a five-figure income. I can help you to do the same. I have a unique system for increasing your income. I am now offering this system to a limited number of people. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-278 9161.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the terms and conditions of The Times Newspaper. Advertisements are accepted on a non-refundable basis. Full details in confidence to: M.P. Central Building, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R.

SELLING A HOUSE? The Times is right up your street.

Property Columns To place your advertisement
01-837 3311

LINCOLN'S INN SOLICITORS WITH MEDICAL CLIENTELE REQUIRE ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

To assist Partners in Litigation Department. Newly qualified applicants with High Court litigation experience during articles preferred. Write with career details to Mr G. A. Hill, Le Brasseur & Bury, 71 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2.

FINANCE SOLICITOR

We require the services of at least one solicitor with 3 to 5 years' experience in international finance who wishes to be part of a finance team in an international practice.

The successful applicants will have had sufficient experience in this area of work with a minimum of supervision.

All applications will be treated in confidence. Please write giving full particulars to:

BAKER AND MCKENZIE
Aid: Staff Partner
Box R126, Royal Exchange
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia

A GREAT FUTURE IN LITIGATION

We seek a young Solicitor (admitted 1-3 years) to join a high-powered team in a first-class, specialist West End litigation practice. If you are personable, ambitious, enthusiastic with a capacity for learning and hard work and a strong preference for litigation we can offer a unique career. Excellent starting salary (to be negotiated), working conditions and benefits and real partnership prospects.

Phone: 580 8621 Ref: CFB or PRS

SHIPPING ASSISTANT

Firm of City of London solicitors require newly qualified solicitor to deal with various aspects of Shipping Law—litigious and non litigious. Although no previous shipping experience essential, such experience even during articles would be helpful. Please apply in writing to: Mrs B. Cox, Richards, Butler and Co, 5 Clifton Street, EC2.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

with not less than three years' residential and commercial experience required for small firm of solicitors, opposite Harrods, generous salary.

Attn: 235 1520

A GREAT FUTURE in litigation in West End practice—See Legal Appointments today.

Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY for details ring 01-278 9161

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Standard Chartered buys British

It is no secret that Standard Chartered wants a stronger assets base in Britain. So what banks are gloomily contemplating the havoc wreaked by the Chancellor on their balance sheets and when their prospects seem worse than they have been for some time.

Somewhat aficionados of Standard Chartered will of course be disappointed whatever the deal. But that apart it is well-timed on the theory that one buys companies when their profits are falling. How good a deal for either party will depend on the terms which will become known today.

No two banking groups could be more dissimilar in either outlook or financial strength. The budget, for example, will affect each in completely different ways. S & C will pay only about £1m in the new windfall tax, while RBS will be lucky to get away with much less than ten times that amount.

S & C is international and spreads into some of the world's fastest growth areas such as the Far East and the American West Coast. Indeed it has sometimes been described as a Pacific Bank. Britain has been largely left out of its expansion and the price paid has been not only problems with Advanced Corporation Tax but also the lack of benefits from SSAP-15 standard on deferred tax under which other banks have been making hay with their leasing business. In its search for United Kingdom assets S & C has painfully learnt that new branches are extremely difficult to establish.

While S & C has been expanding and is still going ahead it has had to run its finances tightly. The result of expansion and the acquisition of the Union Bank of California is that the free capital ratio is a measly 1.5, if minorities are taken out and no more than 3.3 if they are included.

The reverse is the case with RBS. It is solid, local, extremely strong financially with a free capital ratio of 5.8, one of the best in the business. But its profits which last year reached £100m are likely to be down to between £80m and £90m this year and it is fully exposed to the United Kingdom economy. S & C on the other hand is likely to see its profits soar from £170m to, perhaps, as much as £230m this year.

Meanwhile, if market rumours of a one-for-four share exchange offer are right, then each RBS share would be valued at 175p compared to only 96p before the deal and 86p before the rumours. For RBS shareholders this would be attractive. Their shares stood on a p/e ratio of only 4 fully-taxed before the news, but 175p compares to assets of 220p.

Suter Mr Abell's baby

The arrival of Mr David Abell at Suter Electrical, first as a shareholder and then as chairman and chief executive at the beginning of the year, promised a substantial change in the direction for the group. That promise is now being delivered. Suter is to raise £7.7m through a rights issue to buy



Mr David Abell, Chairman of Suter Electrical

Prescote from BL, which had been seeking a buyer for three years.

It is all keeping with Mr Abell's aspirations to run his own show, though it appears incongruous to be merging a hair-dress equipment manufacturer with £4m

sales with a commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning group whose sales are around £60m.

The underwrite offer is of five new 40p shares in Suter and £2 convertible stock at par for four ordinary shares. This represents a 25p discount on the January suspension price and is more likely to appeal to institutions than private investors.

For although the £5m purchase, which includes £4.8m worth of BL loans to Prescote, will take Suter's assets from £450,000 to £20m, if a £5.5m property valuation surplus is included, Prescote lost money in the first three months of this year. Last year its pre-tax loss was £400,000.

There is no profits forecast for the combined group, although the prospectus promises a 2.13p gross dividend for a 6 per cent yield on the rights price.

So the interest in the enlarged group, in which dealing is expected to start at around 50p in three weeks, is effectively an interest in Mr Abell's management abilities. The record is certainly impressive. At 38, he is a millionaire through his 17 per cent Suter holding (which will fall to about 12 per cent after the acquisition). Moreover, he left the chairmanship of BL's vehicles division after a successful spell, having started his business career as a Lord Stokes protégé.

SDRs A lop-sided market

The fledgling market in instruments denominated in Special Drawing Rights is showing every sign of taking off. International banks which had previously dismissed it as an interesting but unimportant side show are now turning their imaginations to the development of a new range of SDR financing devices.

The latest, due to come to the market soon—is a SDR 100m (about £55m) floating rate note issue for Italy's State-owned ENEL. Already this year there has been a steady flow of short-term bank Certificate of Deposit issues denominated in SDRs.

stimulated by the coordinated efforts of a group of seven banks to get an active market going. There have been two floating rate CD issues; one leading investment bank has begun market making in SDR CDs and brokers are showing interest. Most important of all, there has been a highly successful bank credit in SDRs for Sweden, which attracted a response well in excess of the managers' expectation.

Clearly the simplification of the currency mix making up the SDR, which took effect from January 1, has applied a stimulus to the market.

Encouraging though all of this is, to the supporters of composite currency units, the market remains lop-sided. It has the active support of some powerful investors who view it as a means of curbing currency risk and who have placed as much as SDR 35,000 million on deposit with the banks.

It also looks increasingly attractive to a growing number of banks. But to show its full acceptability it needs borrowers as well. Sweden and ENEL are a start and the banks are now busy stirring up interest among others, but more are needed.

The boost the market really needs is a major financing by the International Monetary Fund which draws up its accounts in SDRs. The IMF has never hitherto tapped the international markets, but it may soon have no alternative, and bankers are taking it for granted that any deal would be denominated in SDRs.

Meanwhile with United States interest rates continuing to ease gently downwards, the dollar lost ground against European currencies yesterday, not least against sterling which bounced up almost two cents to just under \$2.24. How long dollar rates will continue to decline remains an open question, but so long as they do then sterling will almost certainly continue to appreciate. That, in turn, will be good news for the gilt-edged market, where longer were again buoyant yesterday and the Government Broker was able to supply more of the 1990 top.

The latest industrial production figures on the other hand do not make such reading. Provisional estimates show a further sharp fall in output in January. As far as the February trade figures go, a smaller surplus was only to be expected after the enormous surplus in January.

Something is almost always wrong when moral propositions are argued in the name of hard economic reality. And suspicion is equally valid when perfectly ordinary economic arguments about inflation, government spending and recession are presented in terms of high morality.

Thus, despite the fact that the Prime Minister bravely fought herself and her Chancellor out of their post-Budget corner in her speech at the Mansion House last week, it is highly questionable whether the application of transplanted notions of Victorian financial rectitude will be greatly relevant to our condition in the next two or three years.

Through conventional economics is largely in important disarray, it would be nice if, between now and the next round of public spending cuts, economic problems could be discussed primarily, if not exclusively, in economic terms. The course of events will be roughly as follows. After last night's alarms and excursions over the Budget resolutions, things will go quiet for a while. Interest may revive a little when the Finance Bill eventually goes into its committee stage, but not much at least on the economic front.

For while the Budget was stuffed full of enough work to keep accountants

and tax lawyers in business for a decade, it only impinges at a tangent on the economy. The action will begin in earnest in late June and July as the Treasury takes spending departments through the first rounds of the public spending review by 1982-3 before everyone goes off on their summer holidays.

What they will find is that several of the major spending programmes are overrunning their cash limits by substantial amounts. They will then discover that it is totally impossible to bring spending for the year in question down to the level included in the White Paper published last week. The reason is that, after five years of almost continuous exercises in public spending cuts under Conservative governments, there is little left to cut but flesh.

At the risk of letting the needle stick in the groove, the reason why the Government faces this extended journey down a cul-de-sac is that it persists in trying to find a one-dimensional solution to a multi-dimensional problem.

Inflation may well be a moral evil, or at least have socially undesirable consequences, but an economic policy cannot have a single aim, any more than it can have a single chosen policy instrument, if it is to have any chance of success.

Hugh Stephenson

A practical issue—not a moral one

Whether the Prime Minister likes it or not, there are three groups of economic policy instruments—fiscal, monetary and prices and incomes. Of these three, the influence of the third, though the weakest, is not negligible. What is certain is that the chance of any policy working is greatly reduced, if these groups of policy instruments are pulling in different directions.

Because this Government has only had eyes for the inflation rate and only been concerned with control of monetary aggregates, it has put itself in an extremely vulnerable position. In presentational terms, it fails entirely.

In real terms, it forces the Government to try to promote recovery by monetary means (that is, reducing interest rates), while at the same time deflationary fiscal strategy. With fiscal strategy still pulling hard downwards, it would be astonishing if the Financial Secretary proved to be right in supposing that monetary policy will generate an even stronger push in the other direction.

As for incomes policy, while it is well known that, in contrast with proportional representation, the very words are anathema in the Prime Minister's presence, the fact is that a modern

government in a mixed economy with a large public sector must have at least a policy for incomes. The lesson was learned when, at the end of her first year in office, Mrs Thatcher found that Whitehall's pay bill had risen by no less than 25 per cent.

It is, therefore, not a moral issue but a practical one. Professor Richard and his Liverpool Research Group assert that inflation will fall to 5 per cent next year and 4 per cent in 1983. On present policies, they argue unemployment will peak at 24 million and begin falling in 1982. If that happens, Mrs Thatcher should be home and dry. It is good to have what might be regarded as the extreme Liverpool forecasts on the record. My bones tell me that they are grossly optimistic.

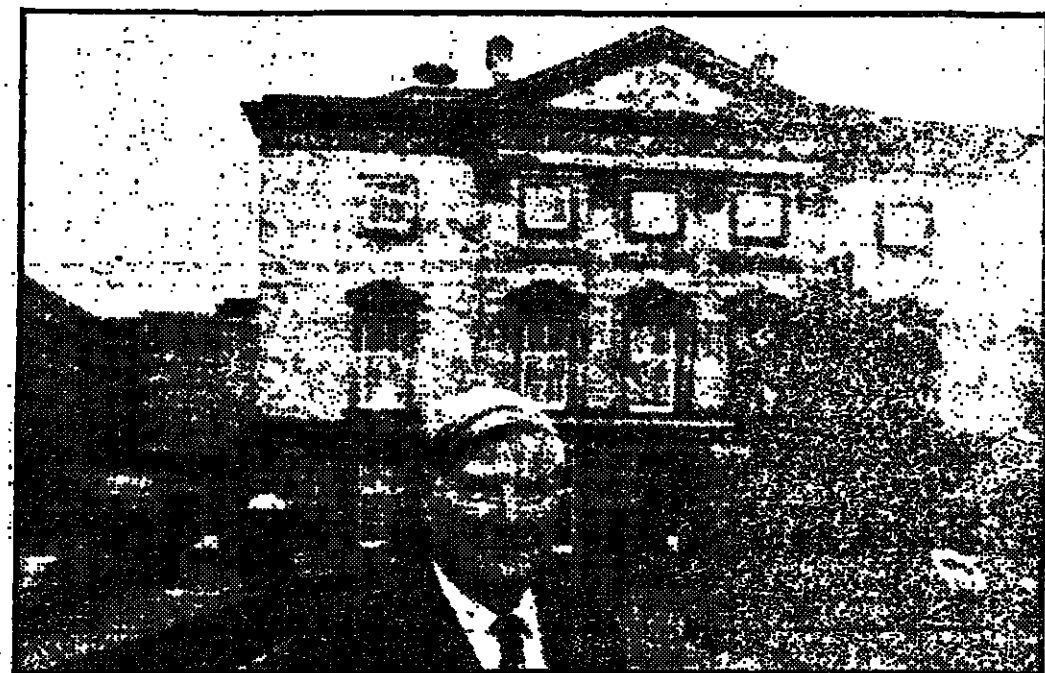
In that case Mrs Thatcher by her summer will need an account of her economic strategy for the rest of this Parliament that accommodates the fact that inflation will not come down into low single figures, that production will not be picking up and that unemployment will still be rising steadily to three million and beyond. It would be easier if the world was kinder and the simple answers worked quickly. But experience tends to suggest that it is not.

The Royal Bank of Scotland is in merger talks. Ronald Pullen reports

Raid over the border



Lord Barber (above), chairman of Standard Chartered; and (right) Sir Michael Herries, chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland, outside the bank's Dundas House, Edinburgh.



For a bank with such a solid reputation, Standard Chartered has an unenviable capacity to surprise the banking world every few years.

Yesterday it caught the City unawares when it announced that it was in merger talks with the Royal Bank of Scotland, a euphemism in anyone's language given that Standard Chartered's stockmarket valuation of more than £600m is some three times higher than Royal Bank's. The move marks the biggest shake-up in British banking since the mergers of the late 1960s.

There has been no shortage of speculation for the past year about Royal Bank's future. Most of this has centred on some possible rearrangement of its shareholdings in Lloyds & Scottish, a leading finance house, where Lloyds Bank has long been tipped to take on Royal Bank's stake.

It was thought that Royal Bank, which has displayed aggressive overseas ambitions in recent years, might be persuaded to give over its holding in return for Lloyds' share in Grindlays, which has extensive foreign interests.

On top of that, the Kuwait Investment Office, never slow to sniff out a prospect in the financial field, has been steadily buying shares and at present holds around 7 per cent of Royal Bank.

Whether Standard Chartered has been prompted into making its move by these rumours—particularly as both Lloyds and Royal Bank could be faced with some uncomfortable decisions in the City, the other large shareholder in Grindlays—is irrelevantly successful in finding a buyer—is anyone's guess.

But there is little doubt that Standard, which likes to refer to itself as "Britain's largest independent international bank", has been steadily changing its shape since Lord Barber, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, took over the helm in 1974.

Running contrary to the London clearing banks which have been taking the overseas expansion route in recent years, part of Standard Chartered's central strategy now is to build up its United Kingdom base.

It made its first serious acquisition in this country in 1973 when it acquired the Bank Group, a piece of regularly unfortunate timing since Hodge's finance house operations almost immediately ran into the secondary banking crisis. The shadow of Hodge has been hanging over the group ever since and only recently has it finally been expunged.

There have been other minor purchases such as Mocatta and Goldsmith, the bullion dealers, the previous year to buy another Californian bank BanCal Tristate.

So with a diversified overseas presence in the Far East, the Pacific Basin and the United States, which has entailed a heavy financial cost involving frequent rights issues over the years, Standard Chartered now seems to have set its sights on the United Kingdom.

Certainly events over the last couple of years have given it more room to manoeuvre. Midland and International Banks—a consortium which includes the Midland-loosened its links with Standard two and a half years ago. Last year the Midland itself sold its 16 per cent, most of which had been acquired from Chase Manhattan in 1975.

Without Midland to worry about, Standard Chartered will have to see what attitude Lloyds Bank (with its 16 per cent holding in Royal Bank) takes to this threat of increased competition at home.

That may appear remote but the old "keep off the grass" rule which kept Scottish banks in Scotland and English ones in England, has been slowly breaking down.

In any case, Royal Bank is made up of two distinct banks, Royal Bank itself and Williams and Glyn's, which ranks number five among the clearers in England.

Royal Bank, whose chairman is Sir Michael Herries, is the product of the merger in 1968 of National Commercial Bank of the London bank's top management were replaced.

If Standard Chartered is successful in absorbing Royal Bank—and the approval of the Bank of England may be more important than the Monopolies Commission—it will mark a further stage in the concentration of British banking.

After the mergers of the late 1960s there has been very little tidying up left in the United Kingdom without running the gauntlet of the monopolies legislation, and the Scottish banks have jealously guarded their independence until now.

It still remains to be seen whether this cosy amalgamation will be allowed to go through.

After all, the big groups do not put the for sale sign up every day in Britain's hugely profitable banking parlours.

United States when it acquired Union Bancorp of California following its failure the previous year to buy another Californian bank BanCal Tristate.

So with a diversified overseas presence in the Far East, the Pacific Basin and the United States, which has entailed a heavy financial cost involving frequent rights issues over the years, Standard Chartered now seems to have set its sights on the United Kingdom.

Certainly events over the last couple of years have given it more room to manoeuvre. Midland and International Banks—a consortium which includes the Midland-loosened its links with Standard two and a half years ago. Last year the Midland itself sold its 16 per cent, most of which had been acquired from Chase Manhattan in 1975.

Without Midland to worry about, Standard Chartered will have to see what attitude Lloyds Bank (with its 16 per cent holding in Royal Bank) takes to this threat of increased competition at home.

That may appear remote but the old "keep off the grass" rule which kept Scottish banks in Scotland and English ones in

England, has been slowly breaking down. In any case, Royal Bank is made up of two distinct banks, Royal Bank itself and Williams and Glyn's, which ranks number five among the clearers in England.

Royal Bank, whose chairman is Sir Michael Herries, is the product of the merger in 1968 of National Commercial Bank of the London bank's top management were replaced.

If Standard Chartered is successful in absorbing Royal Bank—and the approval of the Bank of England may be more important than the Monopolies Commission—it will mark a further stage in the concentration of British banking.

After the mergers of the late 1960s there has been very little tidying up left in the United Kingdom without running the gauntlet of the monopolies legislation, and the Scottish banks have jealously guarded their independence until now.

It still remains to be seen whether this cosy amalgamation will be allowed to go through.

After all, the big groups do not put the for sale sign up every day in Britain's hugely profitable banking parlours.

Business Diary: Nipped in the Budd • Food values

Who would have foreseen it just the day before it begins its inquiry into this year's budget, the Treasury Committee of the House of Commons has been hit by the resignation of a leading adviser. Alan Budd, director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School and generally regarded as the committee's token international monetarist, has written to the committee saying that he feels completely out-numbered by Keynesians.

Behind Budd's departure is a sense of deep disillusionment with the way the committee set up its recent report on monetary policy. That report, which was heavily critical of the Government, was strongly influenced by Jeremy Bray, the MP for Motherwell. It contained a note inserted at the last minute warning that not all the advisers to the committee were prepared to accept e conditions. Although Budd is recognized one of the leaders of the international monetarist school, which is close to the Government's thinking, he makes it clear in the letter that he does not want to do. But there is no doubt that he has been annoyed by the only Keynesian tone adopted by most of the committee's advisers.

And while we are on monetary matters, Business

Mystification and even embarrassment at British Aerospace over the mysterious aircraft model (right) which Mr and Mrs D. A. Logan of Weybridge found in a second-hand storage cupboard which Mrs Logan bought from BA's predecessors, British Aircraft Corporation.

The cupboard had no key and stood in the Logans' garage at Weybridge, Surrey, for three years until Mr Logan attacked it recently with a screwdriver and a hammer. When the door opened, the futuristic "plane" was revealed, mounted upside down on a stand in the way of aircraft companies' wind tunnel models.

So far, nobody in British Aerospace has been able to identify it, even though it incorporates some novel features, the most striking of which are wing-mounted engines which presumably would give vertical take-off and landing.

The "missiles" on the wings are more likely long-range fuel tanks. Could it be the design for an advanced and, at the time, secret fighter which, like so many other projects of the British aircraft industry since the war, never got off the ground?

Diary begs to disagree with Great George Street over the day's national holiday for the wedding on July 29 of Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

The Treasury is making the point that industry can make up the £1,000m in lost production because people will work harder, being more cheerful after the wedding and the holiday.

This ingenious notion, suggested by a recent memorandum by Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is borne out by the productivity figures for 1977, Jubilee year. People worked much the same as before.

Fathers of brides and ladies in general are expected to get damp-eyed about weddings; not so Financial Secretaries.



Reader John Gant of Camersham was intrigued by my recent item about airlines installing better seating on jumbos. Who, he inquired, don't airlines put wings on the head cushions similar to the old-style wing armchairs? "If one tries to sleep in the present seats, one's head continually rolls off the side of the head cushions," he writes.

Well, good news for Gant—British Airways is to introduce wings of a sort in both first and club classes.

Only weeks since Robert Heller published a sponsored booklet *Food for Work*, arguing that catering plays a vital part in improving industrial relations, and on the very day of publication of the 1981 *Good Food Guide*, the Labour Research Department throws a sizable lump of overcooked spam in the works.

Their bi-monthly *Bargaining Report* conducted its own survey of canteen facilities and concluded that "a Victorian attitude of class-distinction prevails".

Culinary apartheid, it alleges, splits workers from the management, sometimes excluding workers from the staff canteen even where no alternative eating place is available.

There was also a sharp dif-

ference in the length of meal breaks allowed to shopfloor and office staff. Half the workers surveyed got 30 minutes or less, and a fifth had no tea breaks even if they stayed on the job. Luncheon vouchers are a perk still almost exclusively reserved to office workers.

Fixed meal allowances payable to non-management employees fall far behind the actual cost of buying meals away from work and bear no relation to the £20 a head the *Good Food Guide* reckoned could be paid for "deplorable food".

The most generous fixed allowance was £8 for a main evening meal paid by Berger Paints. More typical were companies paying £1.50 or less.

I was in one of those art-crafty potters buying a present for somebody who likes that kind of thing, when I noticed a most attractive poster which stated, without any artistic flourish at all, the penalties for shoplifting. The poster explained that he had been downstairs potting one day recently when he heard the door go in his otherwise unattended shop. He was just in time to chase and catch some boys who had run off with some of his ware. On returning with them to the shop, he caught a well-dressed old lady coming out with another lot. I think he should either move or make heavier pots.

Ross Davies

"1980 has been favourable for ROBECO investors"

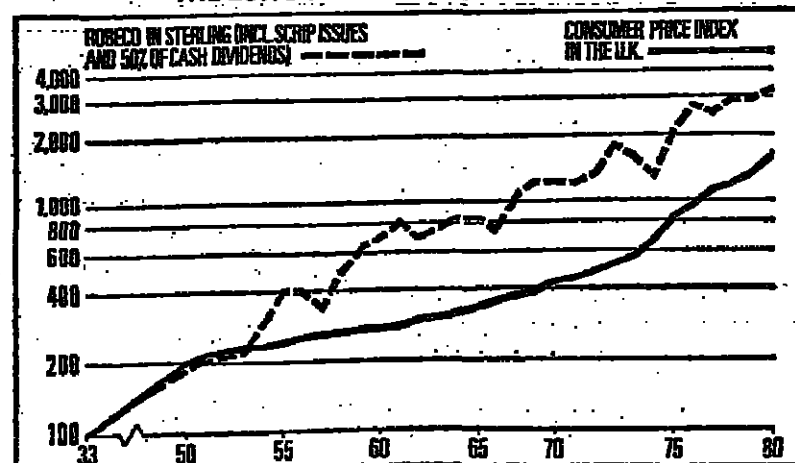
The Annual Report, just published, makes this evident.

* The cash dividend has been increased by 22% from Fls. 9 to Fls. 11 per share.

* The share price went up 27%, increasing further in 1981.

The 1980 results must be adjusted to take account of the appreciation of sterling.

THE LONG TERM GROWTH OF ROBECO



Other matters of interest in the Report include:

"A focus on France"

Investment policy

Full list of investments

Summary of purchases and sales.

Send for your copy of the Annual Report by writing to:



Dept. 351, P.O. Box 973, Rotterdam, Holland

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Selective buying lifts electricals sector

Selective buying of electricals helped the new account to make a firm start yesterday in spite of low turnover.

Dealers complained of a subdued approach by investors unwilling to open new positions in the wake of last week's Budget proposals. One leading jobber said that the market appeared to be adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude.

Nevertheless, selective buying in a thin market and a lack of selling pressure saw prices advance across the board. Electricals were one sector particularly sensitive to the tight conditions with prices making strong headway first thing. But engineering shares were weaker as GKN tumbled 8p to 128p ahead of figures tomorrow.

The February trade figures, showing a current account surplus of £614m, were up to most expectations and provided the market with little in the way of inspiration.

However, sentiment was improved after hours by news that the Royal Bank of Scotland, whose shares had been suspended for a while, had been resumed at 96p.

This was followed a little later by the suspension of Standard Chartered, 2p lower at 69p, and the announcement that the two were in talks which might lead to a merger.

Interest was then focused on Grindlays Holdings, a long time takeover favourite, which closed 20p higher at 183p, after 185p, while Bank of Scotland added 5p to 145p.

In the event the FT Index, having been 14 lower at 11 am, ended at its high for the day 26 up at 479.8.

Government securities maintained their recent strong run

which enabled the Government to sell more of the new "tag" Exchequer 12½ per cent 1990 at its closing price of £151. The latest cut in United States prime rates by the Chase Manhattan and First National Bank of Chicago by ½ per cent to 17½ per cent was mostly ignored. In long, gains of between ½ and 1½ were reported while at the shorter end the rises were limited to around ½.

Leading industrials spent a neglected day although prices were usually better on balance. ICI rallied 6p to 232p, in spite of the loss of another 1,000 jobs, while Becton, hardened 4p to 165p, Unilever 3p to 483p and Fisons 5p to 133p.

The flurry of takeover activity did not extend to the four big clearers, which spent a quiet day unable to establish any definite trend. Midland, the last of the four to announce figures, closed 5p lower at 315p, ahead of Friday's report, with Barclays shedding 14p at 381p. Lloyds advanced 3p to 308p and National Westminster finished all square at 381p.

Discount houses remained static in spite of last week's cut

in MLR, with Gillett Bros on 249p, Clive Discount on 48p, Gerard & National on 316p and Alexander on 262p, all unchanged. But in financials, Lloyds & Scottish, where Royal Bank of Scotland holds close

Saxon Oil has come from nowhere quickly. Put together less than a year ago under the sponsorship of Clyde Petroleum along with Gartmore and

Electra House, Saxon has already raised £15m through a private placement and its success in last week's seventh round licences points to another cash-raising exercise soon. A quote on the unlisted securities market cannot be far away.

on 40 per cent, leap 14p to 167p on the merger news, with jobs for 168p awaiting. Biscuits continuing to benefit from recent figures 6p up at 102p.

Improved profit performance lifted W. Canning 4p to 59p, Metatrax 2p to 45p, and J. Woodcock 1p to 42p. But appointing news left Hanmex 7p lower at 63p and Waterford Glass 2p at 20p.

Still benefiting from recent figures, William Collins rose 7p to 158p.

Speculative demand lifted Ellenroad Mill 5p to 17p, Negretti & Zambra 10p to 35p, Crest Nicholson 1p to 160p, and South West Consolidated 4p to 31p.

favourable brokers' circular gave Hawley Leisure a 3p fillip at 55p, with favourable mention helping Smiths Industries 7p at 317p, Thomas Walker 5p at 13p, Barratt Developments 4p at 202p, Meekathara 5p at 570p, Haden Carter 8p at 232p and R. Kelvin Watson 4p at 99p.

But adverse comment about possible losses from its recent Fairway acquisition lopped 15p from S. Pearson at 206p. The resignation of its managing director, Mr MFI, down 4p to 53p.

Equity turnover on March 13, was £170.57m (20.22 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Sound Diffusion, Abengrow, Crest Nicholson, British Home Stores, Rascal, Hawley Leisure, GEC, W. Driffield, Vial Reef, Blyvoors, Royal Bank of Scotland, Premier Cons, S. Pearson, Thomas EM, St Helena and F. S. Gaddell.

Traditional options: Dealers reported increased activity yesterday. Calls were made in 14, Turner and Newall, Massey Ferguson, Metatrax, Saxon, Robertson Foods, Cons Gold and Bower. A put was arranged in Brown and Jackson, and doubles completed in Thomas Borthwick, FNPC, and Cons Gold.

Traded options: A total of 505 contracts were made. Cons Gold attracted 152, Courts 131, Commercial Union 14, GEC 36, BP 21, and ICI 55.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Int. of Fin.	62.2(55.1)	1.62(1.74)	10.11(8.98)	2.22(2.35)	1/7	2,384(3,881)
W. Canning (F)	14.5(12.8)	3.04(2.87)	12.6(12.46)	1.51(1.00)	19/5	2,151(1,757)
Jes. Fisher (F)	22.7(21.6)	0.04(0.05)	6.53(8.24)	1.58(1.53)	22/5	2,472(2,77)
Kwahu (F)	11.8(13.04)	1.41(1.85)	14.7(11.33)	3.0(3.75)	26/5	4,816(6.0)
Metatrax (F)	2.0(1.55)	0.19(0.16)	1.23(0.94)	1.25(1.3)	29/5	1.5
Belyon (F)	3.29(2.7)	0.58(0.58)	—	—	—	6,34(5.5)
Saxon Electrical (F)	26.9(21.8)	5.2(4.7)	36.19(32.68)	4.14(3.6)	10/4	14.25
Trade Indemnity (F)	6.4(4.7)	0.51(0.7)	5.7(16.4)	0.11(0.1)	—	1,51(1.9)
Victor (F)	15.0(13.5)	0.5(0.7)	2.59(4.43)	—	—	2.2(2.2)
Waterford (F)	11.9(11.2)	0.3(0.4)	13.65(11.15)	1.7(1.7)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net of Irish currency.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

Announcement

1980 Results

The Directors announce that (subject to audit) the profit of The Hongkong Bank Group for the year ended 31 December 1980 was approximately HK\$1,431 million (1979 HK\$1,014 million). The profit was arrived at after providing for taxation and after making the normal transfers to inner reserves out of which provision for diminution in the value of assets has been made. Audited accounts will be published at a later date.

It is proposed to transfer HK\$150 million to the published reserves. For the reasons stated below, the Directors have declared a special interim dividend of HK\$0.47 per share in lieu of the final dividend at a total cost of HK\$523,689,972. It will be payable on 28 April 1981 to shareholders whose names are on the Register of Shareholders on 11 April 1981. These appropriations, together with the interim dividend of HK\$200,562,117 already paid, leave HK\$285,496,568 to be added to undistributed profit. The total distribution for the year will thus amount to HK\$724,252,089 (1979 HK\$512,757,260).

Properties in Hong Kong owned by the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries have been revalued on the basis of a professional valuation. This revaluation has resulted in a surplus of approximately HK\$4,400 million, which has been credited to the published reserves.

Bonus Issue

The Directors intend to recommend to shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 9 April 1981 that the authorised capital of the Bank be doubled from HK\$4,000 million to HK\$8,000 million and that a bonus issue of shares be made in the proportion of one new share for every four shares held on 11 April 1981 by the capitalisation of HK\$696,396,237 from the reserve fund of which HK\$665 million will be charged to Share Premium Account. If that recommendation is approved, the reserve fund will be restored by the transfer of HK\$231,396,237 from the undistributed profits carried forward and HK\$400 million from inner reserves.

The bonus shares will not rank for the special interim dividend or for the rights issue referred to below but will rank *pari passu* with existing fully-paid shares in all other respects.

Rights Issue

The assets of The Hongkong Bank Group, both within Hong Kong and overseas, continue to increase rapidly. Although the Bank is in a very strong financial position, the Directors wish to ensure a proper balance between the assets and the capital base of the Bank. They accordingly announce that a rights issue of 167.1 million shares of HK\$2.50 each will be made to raise approximately HK\$2,005 million.

The Rights Shares will be provisionally allotted to those shareholders whose names are on the Register of Shareholders on 11 April 1981 in the proportion of three new shares for every 10 existing shares then held. The issue price of HK\$12 per share will be payable as to 50 per cent (HK\$6 representing HK\$1.25 nominal value and HK\$4.75 premium per share) on acceptance not later than 5 May 1981 and the remaining 50 per cent on 22 October 1981.

Each partly-paid Rights Share will carry voting and dividend rights in proportion to the amount paid up. Partly-paid Rights Shares will, therefore, participate in the October 1981 interim dividend for the year ending 31 December 1981 as to 50 per cent of the rate applicable to the issued fully-paid shares. Subject to payment of the final call of HK\$6 per share on 22 October 1981, the Rights Shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing issued fully-paid shares and, therefore, in full for the final dividend for the year ending 31 December 1981. The Rights Shares will not rank for the bonus issue or for the special interim dividend referred to above.

The special interim dividend is of the same amount as the final dividend that the Directors would have recommended in the absence of the rights issue and is being paid in that form and before the close of the rights issue materially to assist shareholders who wish to take up their rights. For the same reason the October 1981 interim dividend will be paid on 15 October 1981 before the payment date of the final call.

The issue is being managed by Wardley Limited, Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited, and Solomon Brothers International and is fully underwritten. It is expected that rights issue documents will be posted to shareholders on 13 April 1981.

Closing of Register of Shareholders

The Register of Shareholders of the Bank will be closed from 21 March until 11 April 1981 (both dates inclusive) for the purpose of determining the identity of shareholders entitled to the bonus issue, the rights issue and the special interim dividend. No transfer of shares may be registered during that period.

Prospects for 1981

It is expected that the level of profits in 1981 will enable the Bank to pay an interim dividend of HK\$0.20 and a final dividend of HK\$0.40 per fully-paid share on the capital as increased by the bonus and rights issues.

By Order of the Board

F. R. Frame

Secretary

Hong Kong, 10 March 1981

Victor falls 27 pc in first half

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits of industrial and mining equipment maker Victor Products (Wallsend) fell 27 per cent for the first half to last October from the record levels at the same time last year.

In August the board said it expected a small short-term downturn in sales to the National Coal Board, but expected to offset this by a resurgence of interest in North Sea oil activities and by a determined attack on export markets. It said that overall the company had enjoyed growth in excess of price increases in the current year, and that the first quarter was on target. It expected that this would be also true of the first half.

Yesterday the group revealed that on a 40 per cent increase in turnover, £6.4m, pretax profits dropped from £730,000 to £510,000. However, the interim dividend is unchanged at 2.142p gross. The shares fell 8p to 168p.

Mr Leslie Mann, chairman, says in a statement which accompanies the figures that while significant growth in turnover was achieved in the half year, profit margins were "considerably" reduced.

In the home market, the recession has held prices increases to levels well below those of sharply rising costs.

Overseas, activity was maintained despite the strength of sterling, "but only at the expense of a severe squeeze on margins". Mr Mann said the two small acquisitions, made in September, had no significant effect on the results.

Since October, the National Coal Board has suffered problems which have adversely affected the company. The recent announcement of Government support for coal mining is unlikely to bring much benefit in the short term, said Mr Mann.

The following are the February trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a basis of 1970-71 prices for known recording errors.

	Exports	Imports
1979	2,497	40,887
1980	2,177	47,376
1981	2,177	47,376
1982	2,177	47,376
1983	2,177	47,376
1984	2,177	47,376
1985	2,177	47,376
1986	2,177	47,376
1987	2,177	47,376
1988	2,177	47,376
1989	2,177	47,376
1990	2,177	47,376
1991	2,177	47,376
1992	2,177	47,376
1993	2,177	47,376
1994	2,177	47,376
1995	2,177	47,376
1996	2,177	47,376
1997	2,177	47,376
1998	2,177	47,376
1999	2,177	47,376
2000	2,177	47,376

The following are the unit volume index numbers for the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a basis of 1970-71 prices for known recording errors.

	Volume	Index
1979	100	100
1980	100	100
1981	100	100
1982	100	100
1983	100	100
1984	100	100
1985	100	100
1986	100	100
1987	100	100
1988	100	100
1989	100	100
1990	100	100
1991	100	100
1992	100	100
1993	100	100
1994	100	100
1995	100	100
1996	100	100
1997	100	100
1998	100	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales	Index
1979	100	100
1980	100	100
1981	100	100
1982	100	100
1983	100	100
1984	100	100
1985	100	100
1986	100	100
1987	100	100
1988	100	100
1989	100	100
1990	100	100
1991	100	100
1992	100	100
1993	100	100
1994	100	100
1995	100	100
1996	100	100
1997	100	100
1998	100	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales	Index
1979	100	100
1980	100	100
1981	100	100
1982	100	100
1983	100	100
1984	100	100
1985	100	100
1986	100	100
1987	100	100
1988	100	100
1989	100	100
1990	100	100
1991	100	100
1992	100	100
1993	100	100
1994	100	100
1995	100	100
1996	100	100
1997	100	100
1998	100	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100

Briefly

McMillan and Sons: Board proposed a 10p increase in the 10p per cent £1 cumulative preference share for every eight ordinary shares, and one new preference share for every eight preferred ordinary shares.

Kwahu: Pretax profit for half year to December 31 £42,000 (£34,000). Profit low because of reduced receipts of dividends.

Number of leading companies cutting their dividends is expected to result in lower earnings for the year.

Granada Group's offer for preference shares of Whitley Bay are now unconditional. Ordinary offer was already unconditional. Offers remain open until March 27.

Acceptances of ordinary received in respect of 288,235 shares (£8.9 per cent) and 75.4 per cent of preference.

Dundonian: Acquisition of planned savings (holdings) has been completed.

Seascope Holdings: Turnover for half year to November 30 £2,29m (£2.73m). Pretax profit £58,000 (£57,000) including interest and dividends received, £185,000 (£221,000).

C. & J. Clark: In his annual report, Mr Robert Clark, chairman, said shareholders that net sales for 1980 at £330.78m were 15 per cent up on 1979. However, profit before tax of £12.44m was 30 per cent down on 1979.

St. Finian: A 29.57 per cent stake formerly held by Hongkong-based Gascon Investments Ltd has been transferred to Dutch-based subsidiary Gascon Investments (Netherlands) BV, a company set up for tax purposes to hold the shares.

Mr Leslie Mann, chairman, says in a statement which accompanies the figures that while significant growth in turnover was achieved in the half year, profit margins were "considerably" reduced.

In the home market, the recession has held prices increases to levels well below those of sharply rising costs.

Overseas, activity was maintained despite the strength of sterling, "but only at the expense of a severe squeeze on margins". Mr Mann said the two small acquisitions, made in September, had no significant effect on the results.

Since October, the National Coal Board has suffered problems which have adversely affected the company. The recent announcement of Government support for coal mining is unlikely to bring much benefit in the short term, said Mr Mann.

The following are the February trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a basis of 1970-71 prices for known recording errors.

	Exports	Imports
1979	2,497	40,887
1980	2,177	47,376
1981	2,177	47,376
1982	2,177	47,376
1983	2,177	47,376
1984	2,177	47,376
1985	2,177	47,376
1986	2,177	47,376
1987	2,177	47,376
1988	2,177	47,376
1989	2,177	47,376
1990	2,177	47,376
1991	2,177	47,376
1992	2,177	47,376
1993	2,177	47,376
1994	2,177	47,376
1995	2,177	47,376
1996	2,177	47,376
1997	2,177	47,376
1998	2,177	47,376
1999	2,177	47,376
2000	2,177	47,376

The following are the unit volume index numbers for the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a basis of 1970-71 prices for known recording errors.

	Volume	Index
1979	100	100
1980	100	100
1981	100	100
1982	100	100
1983	100	100
1984	100	100
1985	100	100
1986	100	100
1987	100	100
1988	100	100
1989	100	100
1990	100	100
1991	100	100
1992	100	100
1993	100	100
1994	100	100
1995	100	100
1996	100	100
1997	100	100
1998	100	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100

FINANCIAL NEWS

W Canning ahead despite second-half setback

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Profits of W. Canning, the industrial holding company, fell by a third to £615,000 in the second half of 1980 as the recession began to bite. But after the strong first half, when profits nearly doubled, Canning still ended its 60th year as a public company with profits ahead by 13 per cent to £1.63m. Sales increased at the same rate to £52.2m.

Worst hit by the fall-off in demand, were the process plant operations. Two companies, W. Canning Engineering and Holyhead Engineering, made combined trading losses of £750,000 — up from £390,000 the year before. Both have been slimmed down and overheads reduced. The workforce at W. Canning Engineering was halved and the order book is now strong; so barring a further slump in demand, there should be no further losses. The outlook at Holyhead is less certain, but the workload is reasonable.

Canning reduced the group workforce by 425 to 1,400 during 1980 and redundancy costs

were the main item in the £321,000 extraordinary debit. The restructuring has freed properties which realized £503,000 last year and further properties, in the books at £321,000, will be sold in 1981.

These asset sales, together with savings from working capital, helped to contain borrowings which have fallen as a percentage of shareholders' funds from 56 to 37 per cent. This was before including a £897,000 surplus on property values. Interest charges also fell from £928,000 to £876,000.

The group's metal recovery, chemicals and electronic distribution companies all performed well in 1980 and the Australian subsidiary, which lost £203,000 in 1979 turned round to a £45,000 profit.

But Canning says the prospects for United Kingdom manufacturing are gloomy with no sign of recovery from the depressed levels experienced towards the end of last year.

Because of the state of the

economy and the need to conserve cash Canning is paying an unchanged dividend of 5.68p gross. Under current cost accounting, which reduces pre-tax profits to £922,000, the dividend cover was 1.1.

Canning is proposing to change its articles of association to enable it to withhold voting rights from nominee shareholders, who will not disclose the beneficial owner. The move is a precaution against foreign predators secretly building up a stake in the company.

Canning said yesterday that there had not been any signs of nominees buying shares nor had the group had any takeover approaches.

Fairey Holdings

Mr Angus Murray was incorrectly described in yesterday's Business News as managing director of Fairey Holdings; he is in fact deputy chairman. Mr Kenneth Bacon is the group chief executive.

Review of brokers' charges due soon

By Philip Robinson

The results of the first major survey in five years into charges paid by investors to their stockbrokers should be before the full Stock Exchange Council within three months.

Since 1978—two years after the Stock Exchange last reviewed the minimum commission charged to clients, the Commissions and Dealings Committee of the Exchange has been conducting surveys on levels of business, income and expenditure. The results, with a recommendation, are expected to be with the Stock Exchange before June when Mr Peter Stevens retires after three years as committee chairman.

The committee has taken a survey selecting one in every 200 brokers and a further survey monitoring 1 in 50 transactions of member firms. It has also taken the cost and income survey for 1979 and 1980 from one in five member firms.

The committee is still sifting through the survey information which is designed to give an indication of investing trends and commission, versus costs. It could be that they will eventually recommend that the system remains unchanged.

Most stockbrokers have already increased the charge to investors as minimum commissions have fallen out of line with inflation. The decision which it is thought the Exchange will have to make is whether the minimum charges should be increased to the current level of real charges being paid by investors, or whether they should remain where they are.

The current minimum charge for a bargain worth up to £467 is £7, or 15 per cent. For an average £100,000 bargain the charge is 0.4 per cent, and for a bargain over £1.7m it is 0.125 per cent.

Waterford Glass holds dividend despite fall

The board of Waterford Glass says that the reduction in pre-tax profits from £11.6m to £10.5m for 1980 was mainly the result of the international recession. Turnover went up from £113.54m to £115.40m.

Announcing a maintained dividend of 1.51p, the board says that the group's results were not expected to be up on last year. However, the recession deepened in the second half with adverse effects on nearly every member of the group.

The board decided to hold the dividend in view of the overall strength of the company and the possibility of an improvement in the present recessionary trend during 1981.

H. Woodward down for year

Although turnover of H. Woodward & Son rose from

£11.28m to £11.97m, in the year to September 30, taxable profits dropped from £431,000 to £308,500. Earnings a share were 13.65p against 11.15p, and the dividend was held at 3.14p gross.

Group profits include an extraordinary item in respect of the surplus arising on the voluntary liquidation of a subsidiary amounting to £28,000 net of tax.

Tangent purchase from Airfax receiver

Tangent Industries, one of the United Kingdom's largest independent printers and related service companies, has acquired certain assets and the business of the specialist Airfax subsidiary Benchmark Design from the company's official receivers for an undisclosed cash sum.

It is the first purchase of a former Airfax asset. It was a

profitable division of that company when it was put into receivership last January.

Although Benchmark provided design consultancy for some Airfax subsidiaries, the majority of its £500,000 1980 turnover was as an outside consultant in interior, product and graphic design for clients such as Levi Strauss, Boots and Ryman.

Enserch to assist takeover inquiry

Enserch has announced that it will cooperate fully with, and present its case to, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in connection with the commission's investigations into its proposed takeover of Davy Corporation. Enserch announced on March 3 that its proposed offer for the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of Davy had lapsed automatically on the decision of the Secretary of State for Trade to refer the pro-

posed merger to the commission. By order of the United States Federal District Court of Washington, all proceedings in a suit filed by Davy against Enserch seeking to enjoin Enserch from making the proposed offer have been stayed.

Swedish issue is new type for London

The first ever tender issue on a yield basis in Britain is being launched by Sweden. It is a £50m loan stock running to 1986 available in bearer or registered form. Half of each £100 unit is payable on application next Tuesday and half on April 22. The stock which runs to just under five years will be quoted as a short-term gilt on the Stock Exchange. Applicants will have to offer the interest rate they are prepared to accept for each loan unit. The issue is managed by Morgan Grenfell and S. G. Warburg.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
CCCL	12%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co.	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% up to £50,000 10% " " over

Private placing raises £2m for computer group

The board of Spanverne Investments announces that a private placing of 1,212,000 25p ordinary shares at 165p per share has been completed by Robert Flemming and Co. in conjunction with stockbrokers Kitkat and Aitken.

The shares have been placed with a number of UK institutions and the placing has raised £2m, including some £228,000 for certain existing shareholders. The enlarged issued share capital amounts to £1,002,295 and capitalizes the group (at the placing price) at £6.6m.

The largest subsidiary is Digico Limited which has been manufacturing a wide range of high quality minicomputers in the United Kingdom for some 15 years. Digico has enjoyed considerable expansion in recent years and expects to announce shortly a move into microcomputers.

For the year ended September 30, 1980, consolidated profit before tax of Spanverne was £310,000 on turnover of £3.5m. Net tangible assets at that date amounted to £1.25m (£2.89m adjusted for the placing).

Wereldhave raises profits by 22 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Milford Docks, the scene of many boardroom tussles over the last few years, learned yesterday that Mr Richard Eldridge, who led the group of dissenting shareholders, has consolidated his stake in the company.

Mr Eldridge, who recently won his long fight to gain representation on the board, has consolidated his stake under the private investment group, North Ambersham Investments, North Ambersham, where Mr Eldridge is the main shareholder, holds 10.7 per cent of Milford Docks and has brought together the holdings of a number of shareholders who previously acted in concert with him.

Additional investments were made in the United States and the group's total investment there is now 21 per cent.

Relyon dividend cut as profit slips to £1.5m

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits at Relyon, the bed and bedding maker, have fallen to £1.45m in the year to December, compared with £1.85m in the previous year, in line with forecasts at the interim stage. The final dividend payment has been cut from 5.35p gross last time to 4.2p gross. This makes a total payment for the year of 6.85p against 8.5p last year.

Sales fell to £11.81m, compared with £13.04m in 1979, and trading profits of £1.7m against £2.1m reflect the depressed trading conditions in the sector. Depreciation charges took £312,600 compared to £238,000, and interest rates took a similar amount at £20,500.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting:

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held in the City Hall, Hong Kong, at 12 noon on Thursday 14 May 1981 to transact the following ordinary business:

1. to receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1980;
2. to elect Directors; and
3. to appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration

and to consider and (if thought fit) pass the following Ordinary Resolution by way of special business:

"That a general mandate be and is hereby unconditionally given to the Directors to issue and dispose of additional shares not exceeding ten per cent of the issued share capital of the Bank."

By Order of the Board
F R Frame
Secretary

Hong Kong, 10 March 1981

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

75	39	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	5.8
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	50	—	1.4	2.8	20.6
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	+1	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	94	—	5.5	5.9	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	42	+1	1.7	4.0	18.3
110	74	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	—	6.9	6.5	4.0
124	103	James Burrough	117	—	7.9	6.8	9.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	325	—	31.3	9.6	—
55	50	Scruttons 'A'	51	—	5.3	10.4	3.7
224	215	Torday Limited	215	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	10½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	47	—	3.0	6.4	7.2
103	81	Walker Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
263	181	W. S. Yeates	261	—	12.1	4.6	4.3

Mr Eldridge consolidates his Milford stake

By Our Financial Staff

Milford Docks, the scene of many boardroom tussles over the last few years, learned yesterday that Mr Richard Eldridge, who led the group of dissenting shareholders, has consolidated his stake in the company.

Mr Eldridge, who recently won his long fight to gain representation on the board, has consolidated his stake under the private investment group, North Ambersham Investments, North Ambersham, where Mr Eldridge is the main shareholder, holds 10.7 per cent of Milford Docks and has brought together the holdings of a number of shareholders who previously acted in concert with him.

Additional investments were made in the United States and the group's total investment there is now 21 per cent.

Seltrust profit tops \$A4m

In the year to December 31 last, Seltrust Holdings' net profit reached \$A4.1m (£2.15m), compared with \$A1.06m for the first four months of its existence to December 31, 1979. Turnover rose from \$A11.41m to \$A63.52m, while other income was up from \$A728,000 to \$A2.26m. As last time, no final dividend is being paid on the £4.2 ordinary shares, but a final 8.75 cents is being paid on the "Z" ordinarys; the previous dividend, for the 10 months to June 30, was 13.12 cents on the fully paid and 6.56 cents on the partly paid units.

All the "Z" stock is now fully paid.

Meanwhile, Seltrust, which is based in Perth, reports that its Agnew nickel mine is still beset by problems which have led to costs exceeding the value of production. The difficulties include dilution of ore and metallurgical problems. Seltrust noted that output from the Mount Newman mine was also hurt by a high level of industrial disruption and bad weather in the first half of the year.

The company paid no tax, as investment allowances to which it is entitled exceed the net profit.

Business appointments

Boardroom changes at Consolidated Gold Fields

Mr Anthony P. Hitchens will join the board of Consolidated Gold Fields as managing director with effect from August. Mr David O. Lloyd-Jacob, present managing director, will resume full-time responsibility for the development of Gold Fields' interests in North America. Mr Peter D. Fells and Mr George J. Guise have been appointed executive directors of the company with effect from April 9.

Sir John Read, chairman of the TSB Group, has succeeded Mr C. Mather as chairman of United Dominions Trust.

Mr David Hurst has been appointed director, truck sales, for Ford of Britain.

Mr Michael Orr will join the board of Grand Metropolitan from June 1 as group finance director. Mr Clifford J. Smith will be appointed assistant group managing director on the same date.

Mr William Samengo-Turner, chairman and chief executive of Aranco Financial Services Europe, has been appointed country manager with responsibility for Aranco's operations in the United Kingdom.

Sir Jack Rampton has been appointed to the board of London Atlantic Investment Trust.

Mr Stephen B. Beaumont has been appointed a director of Glenage Properties.

Mr Ronald Ogle has been appointed to the board of International Stores with effect from March 31.

Mr Michael Orr will join the board of Grand Metropolitan from June 1 as group finance director. Mr Clifford J. Smith will be appointed assistant group managing director on the same date.

Mr William Samengo-Turner, chairman and chief executive of Aranco Financial Services Europe, has been appointed country manager with responsibility for Aranco's operations in the United Kingdom.

Sir John Read, chairman of the TSB Group, has succeeded Mr C. Mather as chairman of United Dominions Trust.

Mr David Hurst has been appointed director, truck sales, for Ford of Britain.

Mr Michael Orr will join the board of Grand Metropolitan from June 1 as group finance director. Mr Clifford J. Smith will be appointed assistant group managing director on the same date.

Mr William Samengo-Turner, chairman and chief executive of Aranco Financial Services Europe, has been appointed country manager with responsibility for Aranco's operations in the United Kingdom.

Sir Jack Rampton has been appointed to the board of London Atlantic Investment Trust.

Mr Stephen B. Beaumont has been appointed a director of Glenage Properties.

Mr Ronald Ogle has been appointed to the board of International Stores with effect from March 31.

Mr Michael Orr will join the board of Grand Metropolitan from June 1 as group finance director. Mr Clifford J. Smith will be appointed assistant group managing director on the same date.

Mr William Samengo-Turner, chairman and chief executive of Aranco Financial Services Europe, has been appointed country manager with responsibility for Aranco's operations in the United Kingdom.

NATWEST
BASE RATE DOWN
TO 12%
CHEAPER LOANS FOR
BUSINESS AND FARMING
CUSTOMERS

Following the Chancellor's reduction of Minimum Lending Rate in the Budget, NatWest has reduced its base rate by 2%. This has made the wide range of NatWest's lending services to business, industry and the farming community even more attractive.

Business Development Loans
NatWest has a special scheme to provide extended credit for growing and successful businesses, with repayments which stay the same for the agreed term of the loan. This helps considerably with forward planning for cash flow and pricing. Loans are available from £2,000 to £100,000 for up to 10 years at 7½%-9% p.a. flat. These loans may be used for specific purchases or to increase working capital.

Farm Development Loans
NatWest also has a similar special scheme to provide extended credit to farmers. These loans may be used for livestock and machinery purchases, new buildings or modernisation of existing buildings and other projects such as drainage or fertilisation.

Small Businesses
NatWest is pleased to discuss how it can help businesses to grow—even one person starting up on his/her own. NatWest will be participating in the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme announced by the Chancellor.
For full details of any of NatWest's services talk to your local NatWest Branch Manager.

National Westminster Bank Limited

BUDGET CHEER
FOR NATWEST
PERSONAL
CUSTOMERS!

Following the Chancellor's reduction of Minimum Lending Rate in the Budget, typical rates charged for NatWest personal lending services are now as shown below.

Mortgages for Home Buyers
NatWest offer mortgages of between £10,000 and £100,000. Right across this range, the same interest rate—varying directly with Base Rate—is charged. A typical annual percentage rate is 15.2%.

Home Improvement Loans
Whether you want to install central heating, build an extra room in the loft, add an extension or rewire the house, a NatWest Home Improvement Loan with monthly repayments for the agreed term of the loan could get things moving now. A typical annual percentage rate is 18.3%. Loans for purchase or improvement of property may be eligible for income tax relief on the interest.

Buying a new car
A NatWest Personal Loan with monthly repayments is a good way of buying that new car you've promised yourself. A typical annual percentage rate is 18.9%.

Other major purchases
NatWest Personal Loans can be used to purchase a wide variety of items. You know right at the outset how much you'll have to repay each month.

For full details of these and other services, including Budget Accounts and Access, talk to your local NatWest Branch Manager or write to Bryan Cannon at National Westminster Bank Limited, 200 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9HL. Lending services are only available to persons aged 18 and over.

National Westminster Bank Limited

[illegible]

Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Tuesday, 17 March at 10 a.m.
ANCIENT COINS. Catalogue £1.25.
Tuesday, 17 March at 11 a.m.
FINE JAPANESE PRINTS, PAINTINGS AND SCREENS.
Catalogue £2.
Wednesday, 18 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS. Catalogue £2.30.
Wednesday, 18 March at 11 a.m.
VALUABLE NATURAL HISTORY AND TRAVEL
BOOKS, including a Fine Ornithological Collection.
Catalogue £4.50.
Thursday, 19 March at 11 a.m.
LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY CONTINENTAL
DRAWINGS. Catalogue £2.80.
Thursday, 19 March at 11 a.m.
FINE CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES.
Catalogue £3.50.
Thursday, 19 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINEST AND RAREST WINES AND COLLECTORS'
PIECES. Catalogue £1.30.
Friday, 20 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT CONTINENTAL PICTURES OF THE 19TH
AND 20TH CENTURIES AND PICTURES OF ISLAMIC
INTEREST. Catalogue £5.
Monday, 23 March at 11.30 a.m.
MODERN SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES, VINTAGE
PISTOLS. Catalogue £1.30.
Tuesday, 24 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATER-
COLOURS. Catalogue £5.
OVERSEAS SALES
IN ROOM
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELOTTI
Thursday, 19 March at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS, INCLUDING ART REFERENCE,
TRAVEL AND ATLASES. Catalogue £2.
IN HOLLAND
AT ROBINSON'S, AMSTERDAM
Thursday, 19 March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ASIATIC CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART.
Catalogue £3.

SUNDAY VIEW
Christie's King Street will be open on Sunday, 29
March, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., for a special view of
the Twenty-Eight Works from the Edward James
Collection, Impressionist and Modern Paintings,
Drawings, Watercolours and Sculpture.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington,
please contact 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.
Tel: (01) 581 2321.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Intermark:
Jack Buchanan Tel: (0463) 34603
Anglo:
Sirley Campbell, BL Tel: (04995) 286
J. Dinwiddie:
Michael Clayton Tel: (031) 225 4757
Northumbria:
Aidan Cuthbert Tel: (043470) 3181
North-West:
Victor Gubbins Tel: (0768) 66766
Yorkshire:
Nicholas Brooksbank Tel: (0904) 30911
West-Midlands:
Michael Thompson Tel: (07462) 61891
East Anglia:
Jenny Bowring Tel: (0603) 614745
Cheshire:
Philip Levanam and Rupert de Zoek Tel: (0242) 518999
Mid-Valley:
Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, BL Tel: (0242) 518999
Hampshire:
Dennis Wray Tel: (02641) 3750
West Country:
Richard de Poet Tel: (0963) 70518
Northumbria:
Nigel Thimbleby Tel: (0305) 68748
Devon & Cornwall:
Christopher Penhick Tel: (0720) 64672
Ireland:
Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glín,
Tel: (0011) 68058/693925
Northern Ireland:
John Lewis-Croft Tel: (0360) 830574
Isle of Man:
Queenin Agnew-Somerville Tel: (0624) 813724
Channel Islands:
Richard de La Haye Tel: (0534) 77582

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FEEL LIKE A CHANGE? LOOK NORTH

For under £100,000 you can purchase a fully furnished, modern house with a home cinema, swimming pool, tennis court, and much more. Call us for details.



Hotel and Business Specialists
22-23 Church Street
Phone (0253) 22486
Open every weekend

By placing this well worded and displayed advertisement Mr Kay
tells the Times Business Page that he is looking for a business opportunity.
IF YOU NEED RESULTS TOO, PHONE ALEXANDRA SALT ON
01-278 9231.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

TORQUAY DETACHED FREEHOLD FLATLET PROPERTY

20 flatlets - owner's garden flat, lounge, kitchen, 2 double
beds, bathroom and shower en suite. £145,000. Complete
black outable for holiday letting or private residences.

Box 2874 F, The Times

Salerooms and Antiques
next Tuesday, for details
ring 01-278 9231

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1811

New Bond Street.

Sotheby's Picture Room, 34-35 New Bond Street,
London W1A 2AA Telephone: (01) 493 5880

Tuesday 17th March at 10.30 am
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN
Cat. (189 illus.) £6.50

Tuesday 17th March at 11 am
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. (21 illus.) £2

Wednesday 18th March at 11 am
17th, 18th and 19th CENTURY BRITISH
PAINTINGS Cat. (214 illus.) £10

Wednesday 18th March at 11 am
JAPANESE SWORDS AND SWORD FITTINGS
Cat. (58 illus.) £2.50

Wednesday 18th March at 2.30 pm
JAPANESE PRINTS AND ILLUSTRATED
BOOKS, CHINESE AND JAPANESE DRAWINGS
AND PAINTINGS Cat. (30 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 19th March at 10.30 am
JEWELS Cat. (15 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 19th March at 11 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND
PLATE Cat. £1.50

Thursday 19th March at 2.30 pm
18th and 19th CENTURY BRITISH
WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Cat. (18 illus.) £2

Monday 23rd March at 10.30 am
BONDS AND OLD SECURITIES Cat. (19 illus.) £1

Monday 23rd March and following day at 11 am
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, LITERARY
MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTS Cat. £3.50

Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 2944516; Cambridge (0223) 676445; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201;
Glasgow (043) 221 4817; Harrogate (0423) 591466; Slane Drogheda 24401; Tuxton (0823) 88441; Torquay (0803) 26277

Belgravia

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street,
London SW1X 8LB Telephone: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 18th March at 10.30 am at Belgravia, and
Wednesday 25th March at 10 am and 2.30 pm at the
Conduit Street Gallery, 26 Conduit Street, W1

FINE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT
Cat. £1

Thursday 19th March at 10.30 am
ART POTTERY AND STUDIO CERAMICS
Cat. (86 illus.) £1.25

Friday 20th March at 11 am
CAMERAS, VIEWERS AND OPTICAL
AMUSEMENTS Cat. (35 illus.) 80p

Monday 23rd March at 7 pm
HIGHLY IMPORTANT VICTORIAN PAINTINGS
AND DRAWINGS Cat. (85 illus.) £10

Tuesday 24th March at 11 am
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS
AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (398 illus.) £3

Chancery Lane

115 Chancery Lane (Hodgson's Rooms),
London WC2A 1EX Telephone: (01) 405 7235

Thursday 19th March at 11 am
AMERICAN, BRITISH AND EUROPEAN
CHILDREN'S BOOKS FROM THE 18th
CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAY
Cat. (75 illus.) £2

Chester

Sotheby's Chester, 19 Motcomb Street,
Chester CH1 2NA Telephone: (0244) 315531

Wednesday 25th March at 11.30 am
COLLECTORS' ITEMS INCLUDING TOYS,
DOLLS, MODEL SHIPS, SCIENTIFIC
INSTRUMENTS, TEXTILES, MECHANICAL
MUSIC, DOMESTIC AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT
AND EPHEMERA Cat. £1

Friday 27th March at 10.30 am
EUROPEAN CERAMICS AND GLASS
Cat. £1.50

Pulborough

Sotheby's King and Chesham, Station Road,
Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ
Telephone: (07982) 3831

Tuesday 24th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm
17th-19th CENTURY OAK FURNITURE,
METAL WORK, WORKS OF ART AND EASTERN
CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 25th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS,
GLASS, ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND
FURNITURE, AND EASTERN WORKS OF ART
Cat. £2.50

Catalogue may be purchased at our salerooms or by post
from Catalogue Department,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Phillips

Tuesday, 17 March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 17 March 2 p.m.
ETHNOGRAPHICAL ITEMS AND ANTIQUITIES

Wednesday, 18 March 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND
WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 18 March 12 noon
PHOTOGRAPHY

Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of
sale until 11 a.m. Illustrated catalogue 60p by post.

Thursday, 19 March 10 a.m.
FINE FURS including fine quality mink coats and
jackets by Direction of Executors; exceptionally
fine Blackglama mink, Russian sable, and fox coats
and hats; together with every type of fur in all
price range.
Viewing: Tuesday 10 a.m.-7 p.m., Wednesday 10 a.m.-
4 p.m.

Thursday, 19 March 11 a.m.
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POSTAGE STAMPS

Friday, 20 March 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated catalogue 75p by post.

Monday, 23 March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 23 March 11 a.m.
FINE WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Illustrated catalogue £2.75 by post.

Tuesday, 24 March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 24 March 1.30 p.m.
FINE JEWELS
Illustrated catalogue £3 by post.

Catalogue Phillips, 1, Pauline Street, London, W1A 2AA. Telephone: 01-629 6602.

1, Pauline Street, London, W1A 2AA. Telephone: 01-629 6602.

Sale No. 13: Important Numismatic Literature
at Quaglin's on March 18th.

Sale No. 14: English gold coins and other British coins
at Quaglin's on March 19th.

Catalogues on request.

Spink

Spink & Son Ltd., 8 King Street, London SW1, Tel: 01-839 9060

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Buy War Medals
including Orders & Decorations
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-839 9060 (10 lines)
Established 1866

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
VALUE

Spink

Harrods

ESTATE OFFICES

This week's
AUCTION SALES

Wednesday 18th
CARPETS & RUGS

10.45 a.m.
ANTIQUE & MODERN
FURNITURE

11.45 a.m.
SECONDARY SALE
of 18th & 19th Century
Objects of Art, etc.

12.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS
at 2 p.m.

View today 10.45 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
ARUNDEL TERRACE,
BARNES, S.W.13
By Hammer Smith Road
Tel: 748 3788/3789

Future Specialised Sales:
2nd April - Ceramics & Textiles
16th April - Paintings & Prints

GOLD GOINS

STEWART WARD

Current Prices

Buying Selling

Elizabeth Sovereigns 55 58

Kruggerands 229 232

Half Sovereigns 48 44

George & Edward 68 64

at our West End Offices
Tel: 01-629 6166

All transactions in cash,
confidential and quality
checked. Gold at 5098 (£222)
The above prices are for single
coins, discounts on quantity.
Our dealers please for our
to the minute prices.

100% PURE GOLD
LONDON, W1A 2AA. Tel: 01-629 6166

MEDALS

Orders, decorations and
medals purchased. Consult
Brian Woodcraft our
specialist. No commis-
sion and immediate
settlement.

William Whelan Ltd.

8-9 Crown Passage, SW1W
St James's, London SW1W 6PP
Telephone 01-920 9985/9947

LONDON FLATS

ANIM

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Call Structure: 7.05 Deep Sea Container Ports; 7.30 Beyond the Eye. Closedown at 7.55.

9.05 pm School: Colleges. The news in French. 9.35 Maths; 9.57 Talkback; 10.16 Look and Read; 10.23 Religious and Moral education; 11.00 Watch; 11.17 Television Club; 11.38 A personal view of The Winner's Tale from Stephen Spender; 12.05 pm A look at the drug scene. Closedown at 12.30.

12.45 News

1.00 Paddy Hill at One. Deborah Kerr is interviewed and there is a progress report on the Fundecker appeal. In addition there is the weekly feature, Family Marriage, at 1.45. Pigeon Street. 2.00 Yon and Me. 2.14 For Schools. Colleges: German language; 2.40 Home economics. 3.00 Closedown.

3.20 Paddy Hill at One. Welsh story. 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Secret Squirrel: Cartoon adventure entitled No So Little Idol. 4.25 Jackanory. Ann Morris reads the second part of Mary Cocker's story Shadow at Applethorpe. 4.40 Isle and the Farm on the Hill. Isle St Clair discovers the jobs that are to be done on a Welsh hill farm during

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Reading Development. 7.05 Rocks and Magnets. 7.30 History of Mathematics. Closedown at 7.55.

10.00 Business World. The last of ten programmes for owners of small businesses (r). Closedown at 10.25.

11.00 Play School: The presenters are Shirley Gilbert and Johnny Ball. The story is The Wall of the World which will be guest presented by Shirley Gilbert.

11.25 Speak For Yourself. Report of Friday's programme in which English language students learn how to cope with rudeness.

2.00 pm Racing from Cheltenham. Live coverage of four races from the first day of the National Hunt Festival. We see the 2.15, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.05 races. The programme is introduced by Julian Wilson and the commentators are Peter O'Sullivan and Richard Pinnis.

4.50 Open University: Flight Failures. 5.15 Odion Redon.

THAMES

9.30am For Schools: Elementary Maths; 9.47 The faith of Islam; 10.04 Exploring cities and their musical backgrounds. 10.25 The River Trent with Bill Grundy. 10.48 Aerial chemistry: Esterification; 11.05 Maths for pre-ten year olds; 11.22 Elementary science; 11.39 Exploring the leisure and work ethic.

12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch. Cartoon adventure. 12.10 pm Phippies; 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News; read by Peter Sissons.

1.20 Thames News; with Robin Houston.

1.30 Crown Court: Continuing the case of a man accused of assaulting a former friend during a football match. 2.00 After Hours. The subject this afternoon and Judith Chambers will be talking to Caryl Chess, a GP and John Sudd, a gynaecologist about the

TELEVISION

the Autumn (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsworld. Intelligent presentation of news for young people. 5.10 Children of Fire Mountain. Adventure serial set in New Zealand. The turn of the century. 5.15 5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 5.55 Regional news. 6.20 Nationwide. 6.30 Red Harris Cartoon Time. Two cartoons featuring Tom and Jerry and two starring Barney Bear. 7.15 Taxi. In this week's comedy episode about New York taxi drivers, Alex's former far blind date returns to his life a slim and sophisticated lady.

7.40 Scapow. Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Hill-Norton relates the history of the cruiser and its role in modern warfare.

8.10 From the Boat Comes In. Jack, to help his old friend, Alan Harvey, goes to Oxford to talk to a wayward student.

9.00 News read by Peter Woods.

9.25 Play: The Sin River by Tony Parker. A story of six life-sentence prisoners in an experimental self-rehabilitation unit. With help from a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a senior prison officer they try to find some insight into their problems. The cast includes Eric Porter and Kenneth Cranham.

10.40 Omnibus: Stevie Wonder - Inner Visions. An intimate portrait

BBC 2

5.40 King of the Rocket Men: Part two of an early science fiction adventure: Ten Seconds to Live. 5.55 Maggie. The last episode in the series based on the Maggie books by Lingard. 6.20 The US Grand Prix. Highlights of the World Championship race of the season from Long Beach, California. The race includes Eric Murray Walker and James Hunt.

6.55 News: With a sub-titled synopsis of the evening's events.

7.05 One Hundred Great Paintings: The first picture on the new theme of The Elements is Waves at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. The painting is discussed by Penelope Mason.

7.35 The 1950s (1950) starring John Wayne and Maureen O'Hara. Colonel York commands a fort near the Mexican border and his life becomes even more complicated when his estranged wife turns up along with his trooper son. John Ford directed. 9.00 Post Black 81. The second semi-

THAMES

members of the public who are experiencing the physiological changes that middle-age brings. 2.45 The Mollies. More lust and greed in the cartoon. 3.00 The Mollies (r). 3.45 Barney Miller. Police captain Miller has one of his officers accused of improper conduct and a rabbit is arrested for robbing a bank. 4.15 Dr. Seuss. Cartoon adventures of an inventor. With the voice of Peter Dinklage. 4.30 The Mollies. Another comic episode set in a theatrical boarding house. 4.45 Ace Reports. Live action and entertainment. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 News. 6.30 Thames News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News. 10.45 Thames News. 11.00 News. 11.15 Thames News. 11.30 News. 11.45 Thames News. 12.00 News. 12.15 Thames News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Thames News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Thames News. 1.30 News. 1.45 Thames News. 2.00 News. 2.15 Thames News. 2.30 News. 2.45 Thames News. 3.00 News. 3.15 Thames News. 3.30 News. 3.45 Thames News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Thames News. 4.30 News. 4.45 Thames News. 5.00 News. 5.15 Thames News. 5.30 News. 5.45 Thames News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Thames News. 6.30 News. 6.45 Thames News. 7.00 News. 7.15 Thames News. 7.30 News. 7.45 Thames News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Thames News. 8.30 News. 8.45 Thames News. 9.00 News. 9.15 Thames News. 9.30 News. 9.45 Thames News. 10.00 News. 10.15 Thames News. 10.30 News

